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GERMANY WILLING TO ACCEPT FINDINGS WITHOUT RESERVATION, SAYS REICH FOREIGN MINISTER

Dr. Gustav Stresemann Declares Government Does Not Wish to Demand Reduction of Annuity Fixed—M. Poincaré Blamed for Wave of Nationalism

Experts' Opinion of Germany's Economic Development Is Regarded as Too Optimistic—Country Needs Several Years of Peace and Order

By HOWARD SIEPEN
By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 18—"The German Government acknowledges the sincere effort made by the experts to furnish an unbiased report on the extent to which they believe Germany is able to make reparation, and it accepted the report because it believes that it is a basis for solving the reparations problem," Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister for Germany, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent in a special interview yesterday regarding the German Government's attitude toward the findings of the Dawes committee.

The fact that the German Government had accepted the report with all its means for Germany, and in view of the strong opposition of the Pan-Germans of proof of the Government's good will to help straighten out the reparations question. What Germany needs now is a number of years of peace and order," Dr. Stresemann continued, "and her ability to pay reparations will increase in proportion to the improvement of her economic condition. The experts base their findings on the assumption that the economic development of Germany within the next five years will enable her to pay 2,500,000,000 gold marks.

Tox Optimistic Opinion

In Germany this opinion concerning Germany's economic development is regarded by many as too optimistic. This is comprehensible when it is considered that even in the time of her fullest economic prosperity before the war, Germany would scarcely have been able to transfer such an amount, and that England which came out of the war as a victor was compelled to spread her liabilities to the United States over a long period of years.

"A very important item in the experts' report therefore is the demand that Germany pay only according to her economic condition, and the clause they inserted which permits the holding-up of the transfer of reparations payments to the Allies in order to protect the stability of Germany currency. I have far less apprehensions that the currency will suffer on account of high German annuities if part of the amount to be paid by Germany stays in the country, in accordance with this clause. It was the payment of 100,000,000 gold marks by Germany two years ago under the pressure of the London ultimatum that started the inflation here."

Total Reparations

Nevertheless the German Government does not want to demand a reduction of the annuity of 2,500,000,000 gold marks at present. On the contrary, Germany wishes to do everything according to the opinion of the experts. Likewise, I shall not insist upon the fixing of the total of Germany's reparations indemnity, although it is to be regretted that this figure has not been fixed yet. But this is a political question. In order to derive 800,000,000 gold marks annually from Germany's railways it is absolutely necessary that the railways now operated by the Franco-Belgian régime be returned to Germany.

"I reject Mr. Poincaré's continual assertion that Germany wishes to evade meeting its reparations obligations. More values in cash and kind have been squeezed out of Germany since the armistice than out of any other country under similar circumstances since the time of the Romans. Everyone in Germany who tried to come to terms with France failed owing to that country's policy which invited the Nationalists and weakened the democratic elements in Germany."

Alleged German Imperialism

"I also reject the assertion that M. Poincaré is reported to have made in his speech on Tuesday at Paris, that imperialism is being revived in Germany. Germany, I hold, was never imperialistic. I admit a wave of nationalism is now spreading through Germany. Any desire to take up soldier-like activities which youth is manifesting thereby, is solely due to the policy of force exercised from outside which Germany has been compelled to endure helplessly during the past years. Every speech made by M. Poincaré furnishes the extreme Nationalists with another 100,000 votes. In order to understand the feelings of the German people toward France, it need only to be remembered that France drove out more than 100,000 families from the Ruhr Valley. If France had discussed current political questions with Germany in the same manner as England has done, then the feelings of the German people would be different from what they are."

London Financial Opinion

Comments on Minister's View
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 18—Financial opinion in Great Britain shares the doubt expressed by Dr. Stresemann in the interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative concerning the practicability of transferring £125,000,000 annually from Germany to the various allied countries. It is, however, pointed out that this is not a matter for immediate concern, as the problem will not arise for four years at the earliest. That the Allies may

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Land Value Multiplies 274 Times in 94 Years

Chicago, April 18
A LOT in the business district purchased in 1820 for \$150, by Dr. J. H. Foster, and given to his daughter, now Mrs. Clara F. Bass of Peterboro, N. H., has been repurchased by her for \$140,000 from her grandson, Samuel B. Warner, to whom it was given some years ago by Mrs. Bass' daughter. The lot has been held by four generations of the family and now belongs to the second. A sentimental wish to keep it in the family prompted Mrs. Bass' purchase.

MAYOR WOULD TAKE OVER THE ELEVATED

State of City Ownership Proposed in Bill Now Before Legislative Committee

Study by a special and independent commission of representative and qualified citizens of the proposition to take over as property of either the State or the city of Boston the entire system of the Boston Elevated Railway Company is proposed in the bill introduced for James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, by John H. Drew, a State Representative of Roxbury. The bill was introduced in the House late yesterday and is now before the House Committee on Rules for consideration. Mr. Curley's bill calls for the creation of a commission to be known as the Greater Boston Street Railway Public Ownership Commission, composed of public officials of all communities served by the Elevated and as such representative of the people of these cities and towns.

He explained that he had the bill introduced in view of the fact that the so-called "public control" law under which the Elevated dividends are guaranteed by the State and paid for by cities and towns served by the railway system expires in four years from now. The measure is as follows:

Resolved, That the Commonwealth elects that public management and operation of the railway system of the Boston Elevated Railway Company shall terminate at the end of the original period of 10 years, as fixed in Chapter 159 of the special acts of 1918, and that the same hereby appointed, and consist of the members of the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Newton, Somerville, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, and Revere, and the chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the towns of Watertown, Arlington, Belmont, Winthrop, Brookline, and Milton; the chairman of the department of public utilities of the Commonwealth; the chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and the chairman of the board of trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company; and that said commission shall meet not later than the first day of July, 1924, and organize by selecting one of their number as chairman and one of their number as secretary.

The commission shall be known as the Greater Boston Street Railway Public Ownership Commission and shall especially consider the following matters:

The advisability of acquiring property and franchises of all street railway companies now operating in the cities and towns above named and the operation of street railways thereto located by the Commonwealth or by a district comprised of the cities and towns above named.

The commission hereby provided for shall be furnished with rooms in the State House and shall have such stenographic services and expert services as said commission may deem expedient—may administer oaths, may require attendance of witnesses and the production of books and documents and may be allowed such sums for expenses necessarily incurred incident to the work to be performed, not exceeding \$25,000, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

"The commission shall report to the next General Court not later than the second Wednesday of January, 1925, and deem expedient to cover any or all of the purpose covered by this resolve."

AMERICAN COLLEGE TO CLOSE

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18—Ankara government states that Robert College, an engineering school, will be closed by order of Vaszir Bey, Minister of Public Instruction.

GIACOMO PUCCINI HONORED

BIAREGGIO, Italy, April 18—Giacomo Puccini, composer, has been made an honorary member of the Fascist of this district. Signor Puccini lives in a villa near Biareggio.

Reconstruction Bills Adopted in Hungary

Budapest, April 18

THE bills to make effective the League of Nations reconstruction plan for Hungary were passed by Parliament after a prolonged session early today. Passage of the bills came after the reaching of an informal compromise between the Premier, Count Bethlen, and the Socialists under which the Premier made certain concessions, including the elimination of some of the government members objectionable to the Socialists.

The Parliament has adjourned sine die.

Use of the Fez Is Abolished by Inhabitants of Mesopotamia

Iraq Government Follows Angora's Example and Another Moslem Institution Passes Into the Discard

By CRAWFORD PRICE

cap variety while certain Christians in Asia Minor favored black and blue instead of red—all adopted it and the proud privilege of wearing the hat was reserved for foreigners. Even so I was always advised to wear the fez when traveling in the interior.

During the Hamidian régime it was more than a Christian's life was worth to discard the national headdress. But to the Christian himself it was an outward sign of vassalage and he celebrated most events, such as the capture of Salonic by the Greeks in 1912, by throwing the hated covering into the sea.

Turkish Nationalists lately acted similarly for other motives. They, too, thought of the fez in terms of the sultunate and consequently chose another covering as a sign of their revolt, adopting for this purpose the high astrakhan kalpak which is supposed to have been the original Turkish tribal headwear. Now the Mesopotamians, having in their turn disengaged the Turkish sultanate, and although it varied in shape and color—the Albanians wore the white skull

RUSSIAN SOVIETS RESHAPING POLICY TO SUIT CONDITIONS

Three Stages of Revolution Call for Methods of Treatment That Differ Widely

Agrarian Relations the Deciding Factor in Consolidating the Régime of Today

Russia is in a dilemma. It must either pursue the Communist ideal for greater State control of industries, or abandon this ideal and open the gates to foreign capital and encourage private initiative. This is brief, is the conclusion reached by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in a comprehensive study of all phases of the Russian revolution. His survey of the subject is divided into three sections, of which the first is given below.

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN.

MOSCOW, March 29—For more than six years Russia has played to some degree the rôle of a hermit country among the European nations. Absorbed in its own internal convulsions it exerted no influence upon the general reshaping of European frontiers that followed the end of the World War. During the years of blockade, 1918 and 1919, it lost practically all commercial connection with the outside world. Beginning with 1921, trade between Russia and other countries was gradually resumed on a limited scale. But no large concession agreements with foreign capital were concluded, and the allied powers still withheld political recognition. The Soviet Union did not participate in any of the new groupings of European states that came about as result of the Versailles peace and its aftermath. Politically Russia was still hermit nation.

A radical change was brought about in this situation when England and Italy, followed by a number of smaller states, granted de jure recognition to the Soviet régime early in 1924. These recognitions, accompanied, as they have been, by negotiations looking to the establishment of closer economic relations between Russia and other countries, indicate the possibility that the Soviet Union may soon assume in the concert of European powers the place to which it is entitled by virtue of population, resources and size. One is naturally led to inquire what kind of Russia is emerging from the shade of a vast social upheaval, and whether the fuller restoration of contact with foreign nations is likely to exert a strengthening or a disintegrating effect upon the existing régime. In order to discuss these questions intelligently one must have an idea of the evolution of the Russian Revolution, of the various stages of development through which it has passed up to the present time.

Three Phases of Revolution

The revolution so far has experienced three rather distinct phases. There was first the period of mass revolt, of smashing, destruction and aimless tearing down. This set in soon after the March revolution which overthrew the Tsar, increased steadily in violence during the summer and fall of 1917, and reached its height, perhaps, during and immediately after the Bolshevik seizure of power in November. The symptoms of this period were mass desertions from the army at the front, seizure of the large estates and burning of the manor houses by the peasants in the provinces.

The convention will meet in the Cleveland Labor Temple. The call is being sent to local unions, city central labor bodies, farm organizations and to 20 local and state branches of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Each state, county, city or town central labor body and local union will be entitled to one delegate for 500 members or less, as is each cooperative society or women's association affiliated with Labor, and also each state, county or local farm organization. The party units also are entitled to representation.

No communist interference is anticipated, as at the last conference of the party, because of the qualifying clause of the call that "all delegates must subscribe to the national platform of the party adopted in 1920."

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18 (Special)—In a letter read before the North Carolina Democratic convention in session here yesterday, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet, stated he would not be a candidate for the presidential nomination. He thanked North Carolina for its interest in him and asked that no resolution of endorsement be passed, but that the people be free to vote their choice at the primary of June 7, when William G. McAdoo and Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Ohio, which proposed a percentage of one per cent instead of 2 per cent on the census of 1890 as in the committee amendment.

The Willis amendment was temporarily accepted by the Senate under a vote 54 to 26, several Senators voting favorably because of their expectation that opportunity later would be given to vote on a reconsideration of both the percentage and the year.

The result was that upon consideration approval was given to the basis of 2 per cent on the census of 1890 by a vote of 47 to 32, a motion to reduce it further to 1 per cent being defeated by a vote of 56 to 23.

In the meantime very definite interest was being taken by the President and the State Department with reference to the Japanese exclusion provision. After conferring with Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, in the morning, on this subject the President had a conference with the Secretary of State, but no word was given out from the White House indicating the President's intention on the subject of approving or vetoing the bill when it came before him.

Drive Announced to Deny Citizenship to Japanese

National of United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Valentine S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento

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FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1924

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Dr. Stresemann Votes 2 Per Cent on 1890 Basis

New Party Leaders Optimistic

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Practical Training for Business Teachers

Dry Law Inquiry Called Off

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Four Contingent Plan Boys' Week

Co-operative Housebuilding Popular in Eng and Irelands

Trade Plaice in Rochester, N. Y.

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World News in Brief

Tokyo (AP)—Sites for Japan's new radio station for direct connection with Europe have been announced by the Department of Communications. Both receiving and sending sections will be in the neighborhood of Nagoya. This station, which is to be the most powerful in Japan and will cost 9,000,000 yen, will work directly with the Eiffel Tower, Paris, and Nauheim, Germany.

Washington—A special issue of postage stamps, to be known as the Hague-Wallonia Tercentenary stamps, is announced by the Post Office Department in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling in New Netherlands, now New York State, by the Walloons in 1624.

Washington—Wholesale and retail food prices decreased in March as compared with February. Department of Labor figures made public showed the index for wholesale prices of 404 commodities was

for whatever sacrifices the adjustment of the situation demands.

The Yamato states: "The Nation must decide now whether Japan will submit to this insult from America, or show the world that Japan is the last nation to tolerate a national disgrace."

The Nichi Nichi says:

The question has become the gravest in Japanese foreign relations. American senators attack the Hanwhara letter but that is merely an excuse for their action. They are trying to shift the blame for expulsion to the Ambassador. How can peace in the Pacific be safeguarded if Japan's conciliatory attitude is ignored? Perhaps it is equality among the white races, but that does not go far enough. The legend of Japanese-American relations revert to what they were before the Washington conference. It is time for Japan to shoulder the wrongs of the colored peoples.

The newspapers show a general tendency to refuse to believe that Mr. Hanwhara's letter greatly influenced the action. The Jiji Shimpou says the letter only furnished an excuse for Japan's enemies.

Americans, the newspaper says, should consider the difference of the degree of the insult. Congressmen insist they received from the Ambassador and the insult which exclusion means to Japanese.

Fair Interpretation Urged

PARIS, April 18—"It is impossible to imagine any government or its representatives addressing a threat to the American Government," said Viscount Ishii to the Havas Agency today, commenting on the construction placed by some American senators upon Mr. Hanwhara's note regarding the immigration question. "Simple common sense prevents any such supposition."

Viscount Ishii, who is now Ambassador to France, was formerly stationed in a similar capacity at Washington. Continuing, he said:

That is why no argument based on an interpretation of the Hanwhara note as containing a threat toward the American Government can be just or reasonable.

I only know of what is called the Hanwhara note by what the newspaper has published. I certainly do not think that the document prepared by one of the warmest admirers of the American nation, and in a spirit of cordial co-operation with the Government of the United States, will receive an impartial interpretation.

LOWELL TO HAVE ZONING MAP
LOWELL, Mass., April 18 (Special)—Arthur T. Conney of Cambridge, adviser of the Planning Board of Boston, Lynn, and other places, has been engaged by the Planning Board of this city to prepare a zoning map of Lowell.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Christ Church (Old North). Patriotic services to commemorate hanging of lanterns in steeples in 1775, address by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Salem Street, North End, 8.

Bethel M. C. A.: Public talk on "Just What Does the Cross Mean?" by Rev. George Albert Lawson, parlor, 6:25.

Wellesley College: Historical recital of Afro-American music by Maud Cuney Hare pianist.

Girl Scout Easter Flower Show, Boyston Street headquarters.

Boy Scouts: Card and Manufacturing Night at world's championship candlepin tournament, Boston Arena.

Oberammergau Passion Players Exhibition, Mechanics Building.

Academy of St. Arts: Interpretive dance by Sherida, "The Rivals," Edward P. Hicks, 8:15.

The Co-operators' League: Talk on "The Ethics of Co-operation," by Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of the State, Community Church rooms, 16 Carver Street, 7:30.

THEATERS

Copley—"A Message from Mars," 8:15. Hollis—"Merton of the Movies," 8:15.

Keith's—Vanderbilt, 8.

Plymouth—Gordon Mitchell in "The Whole Town's Talking," 8:15.

Selwyn—William Courtenay in "Dangerous People," 8:15.

St. James—"The Man from Home," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Graham Girl," 8:15.

Photoplay

Tremont Theater: "The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"The Hoosier Schoolmaster," 2:15.

Majestic—"America," 2:15.

Tremont Temple—"After Six Days," 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Patriots' Day: Joint celebration by Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Lexington and Concord.

American Marathon and Olympic trials start at Hopkins at noon.

Boy Scouts: Boy scouts of America: Round-up and barbecue, Camp Scoutland, Dover, morning and afternoon.

Wells Checker Club: Annual competition and preliminary for American champions.

Army and Navy Club: Opening of campaign to raise funds to carry on work of the club.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Opening of Junior Week with annual "Technique Rush," Great Court, Technology, 2.

Brookline Bird Club: All day trip to Ipswich and Plum Island.

Appalachian Mountain Club: All day outing at Riverside; Patriots' Day excursion to Wachusett Reservoir.

Art Exhibitions

Guild of Boston Artists: Paintings by W. Lester Stevens; etchings by Lester G. Hornby.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by Dutch masters.

Grace Hospital: Flower—European flower paintings and decorative work.

Goodspeed's Bookshop—Block prints by Leo Lindenthal.

Boston Art Club: Sketches by Lester G. Hornby, Stanley Woodward and Ralph C. Scott.

Society of Arts and Crafts: Photographs by Mrs. H. H. Davis, the world.

Doll & Richards: Paintings by Frank Vining Smith; etchings by George C. Ald. Boston Art Club: Small pictures by many painters.

Museum of Fine Arts: Paintings and sculpture by New England artists.

Rogers Building—Boston architects' exhibition.

Copley Gallery: Portraits by Ellen Emery Rand.

Milton Public Library: Paintings by Constance Cochrane.

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GERMANY WILLING TO ACCEPT FINDINGS WITHOUT RESERVATION, SAYS REICH FOREIGN MINISTER

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be trusted to deal swiftly with any danger to the stability of German currency arising from such transfers may be taken for granted, since the former collapse of German currency—for the commencement of which Dr. Stresemann blames the London conference demand for £50,000,000—resulted not only in the acquisition by Germany of £330,000,000 of foreign money, but in entirely wiping out German internal indebtedness.

In view of the latter consideration, Germany's ability to pay the sums demanded internally is scarcely questioned here and its position is contrasted with that of the victorious bellicose powers, all of whom have heavy debt charges to meet.

Exception could be taken to Dr. Stresemann's explanation of how the inflation began, but even if it be correct few people here doubt its continuance was a matter of deliberate policy, and the whole Conservative Party and some others think that had France not taken up the intransigent attitude which Dr. Stresemann deplores, Germany's anxiety to pay reparations would be still to seek.

It is hoped, however, that if Germany is now sincere in wishing to facilitate payments, mutual recriminations will gradually cease. Regarding Dr. Stresemann's declaration that

MICHIGAN SEEKS \$1,000,000 FUND

Graduates Start Campaign for Women's League Building

A reading of poetry by George Herbert Palmer, Professor Emeritus at Harvard University, will be given in the vestry of the Arlington Street Church at 3 p. m., Saturday, April 26, in aid of the nation-wide campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the proposed Women's League building at the University of Michigan and for the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fund, established to

alleviate the financial difficulties of the students.

While the East Boston Tunnel is closed from 8 o'clock tonight until early Monday morning, the Boston Elevated Railway will run special cars from the State Street subway station entrance to the East Boston ferry piers on Atlantic Avenue, and Mayor Curley has ordered free ferry service for foot passengers on the municipal ferries over the week-end so that East Boston may be reached for 10 cents, the fare through the tunnel. Closing of the tunnel is necessitated to complete the work of changing the roadbed to accommodate the new steel rapid-transit trains which the Elevated company will run to Maverick Square, East Boston.

With the reopening of the tunnel Monday, passengers will no longer pay their fares when they board the cars, but will wait until they enter the station. A loop-track system has been worked out in the Maverick Square station. The surface cars will operate to the level of the tunnel trains. Incoming cars will discharge passengers opposite the tunnel tracks, and after paying their fares, patrons will walk across the platform and board the tunnel train.

The surface car will turn around on a loop and return to the other side of the station, where the outbound passengers will be taken on, and tunnel trains will discharge passengers. Tunnel trains will turn on loops at this station and at the other end, Bowdoin Square. The new trains are expected to be run in units of two each, although more are to be added during the rush hours.

NEW CHARLES BRIDGE WILL COST \$275,000

Work on the proposed new bridge across the Charles River, between Boston and Cambridge, on the site of the present Western Avenue Bridge, plans for which have just been approved by the War Department in Washington, will begin within six weeks, John R. Rablin, director of park engineering of the Metropolitan District Commission, said today. The plans were approved by the cities of Boston and Cambridge, he pointed out, and contractors have received bids, and it is expected that these details will be arranged satisfactorily now that the War Department has approved the project.

The new bridge across the Charles, if erected, will be of concrete and cost approximately \$275,000. Its construction will take about a year, according to Metropolitan District authorities, who add that traffic in the meanwhile will be diverted across the River Street Bridge.

MAJESTIC PAYING LAST VISIT

The present visit of the White Star Line Majestic, one of the largest ships in the world, to the South Boston dry dock, is expected to be the last time that this big craft will be seen at Boston. Three visits have been necessary, since the vessel was put into operation, because the South Boston naval dry dock was the only one in the world capable of handling the big craft. Now, however, the huge floating dry dock, which has been built to accommodate the largest ocean liners, is nearing completion, and it is expected by shipping interests that the Majestic will use that dock for future overhauls.

LASELL SPANISH FESTE

The Spanish Club of Lassell Seminary, under the direction of Señora Refugio Orozco, head of the Spanish department, entertained the student body of the seminary last night at Bragdon Hall with two short Spanish plays and Spanish songs. The students participating were: Marie Boucher, Esther Adams, Esther Palmer, Marion Sinclair, Helen McIntire, Helen Terry and Isabel Lummis.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—to 5, concert, 6:30 to 7:30; dinner concert, 7:30, baseball scores, 8 to 11, orchestra.

WGI (Medford Hillsdale)—11, "Call to Arms for Patriots' Day," 1924." 7, Amrad Big Brother Club; markets, 7:30, "Curves," 8:15, piano solo, 8, talk in series on New England Business and Industry, 8:45, talk on "The American Legion"; concert.

WGJ (Schenectady)—12:30, markets, 9:30, orchestra.

KCCH (Ottawa)—8, concert.

WEAF (New York)—3 to 5:30, concert, 7:20, "Lightening the Colored Men's Burden," 7:35, music, 8:30, weekly news digest, 10:30, by Studio Irene Loeb, 10:10 to 11, concert, 12, orchestra.

WJZ (New York)—4, popular songs, 4:30, concert, 5:30, "Our 100th," 7, "Wrigley Stories," 7:10, songs, 8:30, "Disezel," 8:45, concert, 10:30, "Is Jazz the Great American Art?"

WOR (Newark)—2:30, music, 8:15, lecture on "Great Britain's 'Song of the Rose,'" 8:15, dinner concert, 9:30, 7:15, sport talk, 8, orchestra, 9:30, songs, 10:15 to 11, band concert.

WFR (Washington)—children's hour, 7:45, Bible talk, 8, orchestra, 9, vocal and instrumental selections.

WKY (Oklahoma City)—8 p. m., central standard time, lecture on "Christian Science," 8:30, "The Infinite Mind," by Bicknell Young, C. S. A., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

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WFR (Washington)—children's hour, 7:45, Bible talk, 8, orchestra, 9, vocal and instrumental selections.

WKY (Oklahoma City)—8 p. m., central standard time, lecture on "Christian Science," 8:30, "The Infinite Mind," by Bicknell Young, C. S. A., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

WGB (Boston)—8, "Our 100th," 7, "Wrigley Stories," 7:10, songs, 8:30, "Disezel," 8:45, concert, 10:30, "Is Jazz the Great American Art?"

WOR (Newark)—2:30, music, 8:15, lecture on "Great Britain's 'Song of the Rose,'" 8:15, dinner concert, 9:30, 7:15, sport talk, 8, orchestra, 9:30, songs, 10:15 to 11, band concert.

PEACE IS KEYNOTE OF Y.W.C.A. PARLEY

Biennial Convention in New York of 3000 Delegates to Stress Women's Responsibility.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—International peace and women's responsibility for securing it will be the central theme of the biennial convention of the National Y. W. C. A., which will bring about 3000 delegates to New York from April 30 to May 6.

Peace will be featured at two big evening sessions, one on May 5, when Lady Gladstone, Glenn Frank, editor of the Century Magazine, and Miss Agatha Harrison of London, who has been working in China for two years, will be the speakers. Women from India, Mexico and China will be heard April 30 at a dinner to be attended by 900 guests, including representatives of 40 countries.

The world aspect of the convention will gain from attendance by delegates who are coming to Washington for the world committee of the Y. W. C. A., which meets there from May 9 to 16 for the first time in the United States. The Committee of Portsmouth and a group of distinguished women will come from England and there also will be delegations from nearly every country in the world.

Mrs. Frederic M. Paist of Philadelphia, president of the National Y. W. C. A., will preside over the meetings in New York, which will include three assemblies: the student group, the industrial group from factories and trades, and the business group from offices. These three classes will share one day before the general convention when they will make reports and recommendations. There will be 181 group meetings.

LABOR IS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF PRESENT SESSION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 18—In Labor circles in Great Britain, the Parliamentary session is viewed with satisfaction. An important Labor member of Parliament today expressed the opinion to the Christian Science Monitor representative that "the worst is now over. By the time Parliament meets again the attitude of the Liberal Party will be more definite. At present they are with us one day and against us the next, with the result that our position has been extremely difficult. We believe that the present Liberal split is more a revolt against H. H. Asquith, the leader of the Liberal Party, than against the Labor Party, but the Liberal Party, if it is to avoid disruption, will have to adopt a definite policy. If that policy is to support us, we will be able to carry out the main features of our program without delay. If the Liberals decide to oppose us, there will be new elections, and we stand to gain far more from an appeal to the country than either the Liberals or the Conservatives. Our finances are low but our home is high."

The informant agreed that many of the ministerial appointments had not turned out as well as had been hoped. In his opinion, Ramsay MacDonald, G. M. Thomas, John Wheatley, C. G. Ammon, and Mr. Graham had exceeded expectations. He denied absolutely that there was any possibility of a split in the party in the near future, although he admitted that in two or three years the Left Liberals might combine with the right wing of the Labor Party and the left wing of Labor might join the Communists.

NATIONS TO CONSIDER QUESTION OF EASTER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 18—The question of a fixed Easter which has been referred to the technical and advisory committee for communications and transit of the League of Nations is to be discussed by a special committee appointed by that body when it meets next month in Paris. Persons designated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Ecumenical Patriarch and the Vatican will participate.

Members of the League have also been asked for their views. The British Government has referred the question to the various departments concerned. The Home Office replied that facilities for legislation should not be afforded unless and until evidence was produced of, first, the conversion of all Christian churches, second, the conversion of the principal civilized countries of the world, and third, the existence of public opinion, especially in industrial quarters, favorable to the reform.

CROW "RAID" OPPOSED BY N. Y. ZOOLOGISTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—The New York Zoological Society has gone on record as opposed to the deer crow-shooting contest in the Bronx Park, organized by the executive committee, a copy of which was given to The Christian Science Monitor today by Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park in Bronx Park.

The society bases its decision on the ground that such a contest would bring into the woods such a large number of irresponsible gunners as inevitably would result in the destruction of wild life other than crows. The resolution declares that "indiscriminate shooting of this character is highly undesirable."

MINNEAPOLIS SELECTS SITE FOR AUDITORIUM

Special from Monitor Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 18 (Special)—Minneapolis will be equipped with one of the finest auditoriums in the United States by 1925 and will be prepared to bid for national conventions. George E. Leach, Mayor, said when he was officially notified that the City Council had selected a \$350,000 site for a \$3,000,000 auditorium building. Actual balloting to select one of six sites after a year of years of controversy and investigation.

The site selected includes 174,000 square feet in the approximate geographical center of the city, bounded by Grant and Fourteenth streets and Fourth and Portland avenues.

Heads Nation's Y. W. C. A. Peace Drive



Drawn from photograph by Underwood and Underwood.

Mrs. Frederic M. Paist

President of the National Y. W. C. A., Who Will Preside at the National Convention. She Is a Sister of Curtis D. Wilbur, New Secretary of the Navy, and of Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University

DRY LAW INQUIRY CALLED WET MOVE

Resolution in Congress Viewed as Attempt to Modify the Volstead Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—A resolution providing for the investigation of all prohibition enforcement activities of the Government, introduced yesterday by Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, has for its purpose the combining of measures relating to prohibition already introduced, and is in effect an effort to bring hearings on these bills together under one head. It is referred to the Judiciary Committee before which such hearings would be sought.

To corroborate his contention that the investigation is necessary, Mr. Dyer quotes in the preamble of the resolution from a message of President Harding, recites the number of bills introduced for the amendment of the Volstead Act, and calls attention to the conference of governors called by President Coolidge to consider the question of enforcing the Prohibition Act, and to a statement by the president of the National Civil Service Reform League concerning the Prohibition Enforcement Unit.

The body of the resolution reads in part:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the House, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the whole question pertaining to the enforcement of the prohibition act and other matters and conditions in the premises, and forthwith report by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, and documents, to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take testimony.

This move on the part of Mr. Dyer, who is a pronounced wet, is viewed by wets as a continuation of the efforts by wets to "rush" Congress into modification of the Volstead Act and bring the legalization of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Jail Penalties Demanded

DETROIT, Mich., April 18 (Special)—Enforcement of prohibition will be tightened, with jail terms for first offenders, Delos G. Smith, United States Attorney, announces. He will urge upon federal judges here a general increase in rigidity of punishment, he announced, requesting that no offender be freed with fine alone.

CABLE ROUTE SURVEY FOR ALASKA ORDERED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to the destroyers Hull and Corry, said to be the only ships in the world equipped with sonic depth finders to proceed to Alaska's waters and make survey to find the most practical route for laying the proposed new government cable from Seattle to Seward, Alaska.

Funds have been appropriated by Congress for laying some 1000 miles of new cable in the Alaskan system. The cable is being manufactured in England, and the cableship Alwood will transport it in two shiploads from England to Seattle and Alaska. The plan is to drop one of the leads in May and the other in September.

\$60,000,000 "MOVIE" MERGER

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Metro Pictures, Goldwyn Pictures, and the Louis B. Mayer Company, producing companies with combined capital stock approximating \$60,000,000, have been merged, with Marcus Loew at the head, into the Metro-Goldwyn Corporation, it was announced.

Distribution of Cosmopolitan productions is included in the merger. The amalgamation, it is stated, brings to the support of the new company all the Loew and Goldwyn houses in the United States.

ENGLISH BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES TO CEASE ACTIVITIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 18—Fourteen days' notice of intention to cease work was given by the Employers' Federation by the members of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives yesterday. Over 500,000 operatives are affected. Meanwhile, however, a ballot is to be taken regarding the unions' future action. The men will be asked to decide:

Whether they are in favor of accepting the employers' offer, namely, a halfpenny an hour increase from May 1 in respect of certain areas, and a similar increase on Aug. 1 for the rest of the country (the men demand 2d an hour).

If not favoring acceptance are the men agreeable to further negotiations?

3. Falling an improved offer are the men in favor of strike action?

A ballot will take place on April 26.

MONOPOLY CHARGE AT RADIO HEARING

Contestants Accuse Each Other of "Combination"—Copyright Law Amendment Suggested

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Nathan Burkhan, counsel for the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, told the Senate Patents Committee today that "it was understood" an attempt had been made to charge President Coolidge \$2500 for broadcasting his Lincoln's Birthday address. Asked if the President had paid for the address the witness said he "hoped not."

Radio manufacturers, telephone and telegraph companies, and radiocasting agencies already are in active combination for mutual benefit, Mr. Burkhan said.

The committee is considering the Dill bill which would relieve radiocasting stations from the payment of copyright dues on music sent through their stations.

An amendment to the Copyright Law which would prohibit the pooling of copyrights was urged to offset the "legal monopoly" which, he said, is maintained by music publishers, by Frank A. K. Boland of New York, counsel for the American Hotel Association and affiliated state organizations of hotel proprietors. Mr. Boland said his clients had no criticism to make of the attitude taken by the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers.

Hotels recently were served with a notice by the society, he said, of an increase of 40 per cent and more in the rates to be charged upon copyrighted music. He suggested the law be modified either to prevent collection of fees for performances at which no cover or entrance charge is made, or to limit the rights of an author either to printing and selling copies, or to performing his work. At present the holder of the copyright has both.

"The copyright law is being used as a legal blackjack," Sydney Cohen, president of the Motion Picture Theatres' Association, told the committee.

The basic charge of 10 cents per seat per year is being enforced by the composers' organization, he said, "whether a theater has a 100-piece orchestra or one mechanical piano."

John Phillip Sousa and Augustus Thomas were among those who voiced a protest against the measure.

"The Radio Corporation of America gets money, doesn't it?" queried Mr. Sousa, in a brief exposition of his position. "If they get money out of my tunes, I want some of it. That's all."

"My royalties in the days when sheet music was all that was sold used to run to \$60,000 a year," he added, "but they have never touched that figure since."

RUSSIAN MENNONITES GOING TO CANADA

TORONTO, Ont., April 14 (Special Correspondence)—During the coming summer, 5000 Russian Mennonites will be brought to Canada, according to the plans of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Non-Resistant Relief Committee.

The newcomers will settle in parts of Ontario and western Canada. Last year about 2600 came to Canada. This year's contingent will commence to arrive in June. The Canadian Pacific Railway is conveying them from the Baltic ports to Montreal, and advancing them their fares, which need not be paid back for two years. This privilege has been granted them on their past record of integrity, virtue and industry.

Large numbers have already been brought here under similar terms, and no one of them has defaulted.

Each of those who come to Canada have been informed that their children must attend Canadian schools, and they have expressed a willingness to become good Canadian citizens. The Russian Government is favorable to their leaving the country. These new settlers are not of the old colony type which caused so much trouble in Manitoba during the war.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT OPPOSITION GROWING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Encouraged by the progress which his bill, which would abolish capital punishment in New York State, made in the Assembly this year, T. Channing Moore (R.), from Westchester County, has announced that he will make an active campaign to crystallize public sentiment in its behalf for the rest of the year, and is confident that it will pass the 1925 Legislature.

Mr. Moore reports that throughout the State he has found an overwhelming sentiment in favor of this step, and public officials and officers at penal institutions are in accord. The bill, which has been before successive legislatures, never before has found its way out of committee for open discussion on the floor of the Assembly.

Arkansas Approves Daily Bible Reading

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—Daily reading of the Bible in all public schools of Arkansas was favored by both branches of the state legislature at its recent special session, but the proposal failed to become law owing to an anomalous parliamentary situation. Separate measures were introduced and acted upon in House and Senate but adjourned when the Senate bill provided that the proposal was taken before either had been "concurrently" acted upon by the other branch.

The House bill provided that some comment discussion once each

year on the part of the teacher and colleagues of the State when they are in session.

The Senate bill provided penalties for teaching in the schools "any theory or doctrine contrary to the teaching of the Bible."

BUSINESS TEACHERS OF EAST CONVENE

Practical Training for Commercial Instructors Advocated by Glen L. Swiggett

NEW YORK, April 18—Part-time and vacation training in business of teachers of business subjects, particularly those in secondary schools, was advocated by Glen L. Swiggett, specialist in commercial education for the United States Bureau of Education, at the third annual conference of that bureau in conjunction with the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, Carlos B. Ellis, president, at the Hotel McAlpin today.

Speakers on the program included:

Bert F. Schultz of the New York Stock Exchange; Henry C. Link of Lord & Taylor; James F. Lough, dean of the extramural division of New York University, and John K. Clapp of the Ronald Press Company.

In opening the conference Dr. Swiggett said in part:

Secondary business training is being extended rapidly throughout the schools of the nation. Latest figures for the total school enrollment in the public high schools of the United States show that there are about 2,200,000 boys and girls in the public high schools of the nation. Twenty-five per cent of them are taking business training.

On the other hand, nearly 5 per cent

are studying economics. In view of the development of modern business and the consequent need for the trained product of schools and colleges it is becoming a problem of increasing importance to relate adequately business training in the schools to the business needs of growing American cities.

A wisely directed program of vocational guidance and placement would seem necessary. To be effective, placement must be intelligent and supervised. This is impossible without teachers of business subjects having a larger measure than they now possess of business experience gained by direct business contacts.

Business teaching qualifications must include not only business experience, but arrangements must be made for part time and vacation training in business of teachers of business subjects, particularly in the secondary school.

APPEAL TO MR. TCHITCHERIN

BELGRADE, April 18—The principal of Belgrade University, on behalf of the 13 intellectuals condemned at Kiev on a charge of counter-revolutionary action.

The sentence has deeply affected the public and the intellectuals here, particularly because of the racial sympathies between the south Slavs and Russia.

University to Test Applicants' Ability

Northwestern New "Yardstick" Seeks Quality Not Quantity

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—A new plan to measure prospective students of Northwestern University by qualifications and strength, is to be put in operation, according to university officials. High schools of the middle West, from which students are planning to come to Northwestern, have been asked for ratings on the students based on perseverance, alertness, confidence and vigor of performance, promptness and accuracy and participation in activities.

"We have a new yardstick for measuring qualifications," said Walter Dill Scott, president. "Quality is the test of incoming students and mere numbers are not wanted."

JUGOSLAV CITES BALANCED BUDGET

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Dr. Ante Tresich Pavichich, Minister to the United States from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in the course of a lecture at Columbia University declared that Jugoslavia had passed the most critical period of war reconstruction and attained what is at present a faithful index of national stability, in the balancing of the budget.

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are studying economics. In view of the development of modern business and the consequent need for the trained product of schools and colleges it is becoming a problem of increasing importance to relate adequately business training in the schools to the business needs of growing American cities.

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Business teaching qualifications must include not only business experience, but arrangements must be made for part time and vacation training in business of teachers of business subjects, particularly in the secondary school.

W. H. TAFT TO PRESENT HAMPTON'S DIPLOMAS

HAMPTON, Va., April 18 (Special)

William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States, head of the board of trustees of

CHICAGO EAGER TO PAY SHARE IN RAISING LEVELS OF LAKES

Engineers Prove Former Marks Can Be Surpassed by Regulating Flow in Channels Between Lakes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO. April 15.—Turn off Niagara Falls every night and let their waters crash on again in the morning! This is an accomplishment not impossible through extension of construction proposed by the Chicago Sanitary District to restore lost lake levels.

Engineers have pointed out that such controlling works in the Niagara River could be built with but minor change, so as to divert at night the entire flow of the falls into power plants. One old-time engineer avers that the numbers now drawn daily to the scenic majesty of the falls would be outmatched by the throng flocking thither at dawn to see them turned on.

However, the engineering works advocated by the Chicago Sanitary District do not go so far, but merely suggest choking the Niagara River sufficiently to store water in Lake Erie from the excess rainfall in the spring.

What the Great Lakes below Superior have lost through diversion into the Mississippi watershed at Chicago can be more than made up by the construction of regulating works, it has long been argued by Chicago canal officials. The lakes are merely great pools running off through narrow necks; block up these channels slightly and you will not only dam up the lakes to higher heights but will stabilize their levels the year round. So argue the Chicago canal people, who offer \$1,000,000 or more toward construction costs to compensate the water losses they have caused.

Agree to Share Cost

Inasmuch as these works would raise the levels several inches beyond their old-time marks, they propose in bills before Congress to pay a "reasonable share" of the expense. The project has been declared practicable by the United States Engineer Corps in various official reports. It has no parallel. Francis C. Shenehan, consulting engineer of the sanitary district says:

"Twelve-month control, with enlarged channel capacity in the Niagara River, will permit raising the mean level of Lake Erie not less than 18 inches in such normal decades as that of 1907-1916, and not less than 24 inches that of 1883-1902. These high levels for Lake Erie will not only compensate the diversion of 10,000 cubic second feet at Chicago, without compensating works in the St. Clair River. It should be added that the menace of flood stages in Lake Erie will disappear, when the flood relief outlets at Chicago and in the Welland Canal dispose of 15,500 cubic second feet and the flow capacity of the Niagara River is augmented by deepening the reach at Buffalo. Super regulation appears to be the ultimate solution of the problem of the economic use of the waters of the Great Lakes."

Should Chicago lose its case before Congress, as well as before the United States Supreme Court, immediate restriction of the flow of lake water to a maximum of 4167 cubic feet per second—the authorized amount—cannot be ordered, according to the best impartial authorities here. Chicago's sanitary system is built around the drainage canal and the drainage canal has to flow nearly double 4167 second feet to do its work, its engineers claim.

Reversed Current Incident

Whether, or not as much as 8800 or 10,000 second feet is needed regularly to sweep out Chicago's sewage, if only half that is allowed, there will be constant menace that in times of flood the rains will so pour into the Chicago River as to reverse the smaller current and push Chicago's sewage out into the lake. How real this probability was is illustrated last August, when a torrential storm did actually reverse the Chicago River, though it was then operating on the high rate of diversion now under fire.

If Chicago's diversion has affected other lake cities and Canada at all injuriously, it is declared, the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway, whose most expensive link Chicago has built, will operate to their benefit. The prospect for joining the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River would be dim at this time if the entrance to the waterway did not already stand ready to welcome traffic from New Orleans and the lakes. Illinois is working on a \$20,000,000 appropriation to complete the waterway. When it is finished, the connection on a modern scale between the Great Lakes and the Gulf will be a Chicago-Illinois accomplishment.

Based on Navigability

The Secretary of War's determination of the amount of diversion was based upon and concerns solely the navigability of the Chicago River. The 4167 c. f. s. limitation was imposed to eliminate dangers to navigation through excessive current. Through widening and deepening of the river, such dangers have been dispensed, and the river is now safely navigable at 10,000 c. f. s. The question of the amount of diversion apart from the navigable feature of the Chicago River has never come up for settlement before the War Department, as the Secretary of War has consistently taken the position this was a question for Congress.

Allowance, has been made, with Canada for diversion at Chicago, the Boundary Water Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of

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1910 allotting 20,000 c. f. s. to the United States and 36,000 to Canada. The difference between these quotas represents primarily the amount set aside for Chicago.

Power interests in Canada and at Niagara Falls are fighting Chicago's diversion in order to retain all the water possible for their own purposes. The opposition claims that Chicago's interest in the 10,000 feet it asks is power sanitation and is always has been the main object of the sanitary canal, its power development being merely incidental. Special legislation had to be obtained from the Illinois Legislature several years after the canal had been digging to enable the sanitary district to consider water power.

The Chicago engineers claim that Canada is already diverting upward of 7000 c. f. s. beyond the amount permitted by treaty. Dredging in lakes channels by the federal government has contributed to the lowering of the lakes.

RAW MATERIALS SEEN AS VITAL INFLUENCE

TORONTO, Ont., April 15 (Special Correspondence)—Stressing the need for the distribution of the world's raw materials upon an equitable basis, as a prevention of war, William S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, addressed the Canadian Club, today. He said an international conference should be held for this purpose, as well as to formulate a policy for the conservation of the world's resources.

Frank R. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, said he was willing to have Muscle Shoals developed, but not at the expense of the west. Some arrangement should be made, he said, to get cheap fertilizer for the western farmers as the southern.

Hugh McRae of Wilmington, N. C., a reclamation worker, supported the Hooker bid and denounced the Alabama Power Company's offers, which he said would result, if accepted, in "scandal and recrimination during the term of the lease." The Ford proposal, he said, contemplates "a virtual gift" from the Government.

"The figures submitted by Mr. Hooker have convinced me," he said, "that they can make and deliver a complete commercial fertilizer to farmers at half the present cost for such fertilizer and still make 8 per cent profit, of which they propose that three-fourths shall go to the Government and one-fourth to the corporation which they have for the development of industries."

ALBERTA ASKS HELP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER. April 11 (Special Correspondence)—Alberta is calling to British Columbia for help in connection with the year's seeding operations, there being a large shortage of farm labor on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. Good wages are being offered and rates are fair, and the Government immigration offices are endeavoring to send to Alberta as many men from this province as possible.

There are many men attracted here recently by stories of Vancouver's prosperity who are out of work and many of them will take advantage of the opportunity to secure steady work for the summer on the prairies.

GRAIN FIGURES GROW IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—According to figures just completed by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, 36,532,000 bushels of grain had been shipped through this port this season up to March 31. During the corresponding seven months period last year the movement was only 18,571,320 bushels. The number of grain vessels arriving here during the seven month period was 197.

By September of next Vancouver will have a hand cornucopia of 120,000,000 bushels per crop year. According to present outlook the grain storage capacity of the port at that date will be 6,610,000 bushels, compared with the present capacity of 2,510,000 bushels. Rapid progress is being made on two additional elevators.

SIGNOR NITTI GETS PASSPORT

ROME, April 18—Ex-premier Nitti has again asked for a passport to go to Switzerland with his family, and apparently has obtained them this time. It is believed that Signor Nitti will settle in Geneva, where he has been offered the chair of political economy in that university in succession to the late Senator Pareto.

Mr. Roche, chairman of the commission, has shown every desire to expedite the work of adjusting salaries. "The members of the different organizations have been advised to remain at work," said the chairman of the Federation of Postal Employees, who had been successful in also securing the assent of the railway mail clerks to a delay in action with regard to a strike vote at a meeting here yesterday.

THREATENED POSTAL STRIKE DEFERRED

TORONTO, Ont., April 14 (Special Correspondence)—The strike of postal officials throughout Canada which was threatened to occur today has been deferred pending developments. The officials of the several organizations which compose the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees have been influenced by the considerate treatment of the Civil Service Commission, according to G. C. Jackson, chairman of the federation.

Dr. Roche, chairman of the commission, has shown every desire to expedite the work of adjusting salaries. "The members of the different organizations have been advised to remain at work," said the chairman of the Federation of Postal Employees, who had been successful in also securing the assent of the railway mail clerks to a delay in action with regard to a strike vote at a meeting here yesterday.

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SURPLUS JAPANESE WILL ENTER BRAZIL

Tokyo Government Makes Plans to Send Thousands to South America

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, April 18.—Under the auspices and at the expense of the Japanese Government, thousands of Japanese men, women and children are to be sent to Brazil and other South American countries.

Mr. Tomita, an official of the social welfare bureau of the Japanese Department of the Interior, is now en route to Rio de Janeiro to inspect conditions in Brazil and make preparation for the immediate arrival of the first detachment of Japanese. During April it is hoped to send 2000 to South America, and to dispatch other contingents more or less regularly throughout the year. The Japanese Government has appropriated \$100,000 to aid quake-stricken families in colonizing in the Latin republics.

California's spokesmen, who have just made urgent representations to the Senate Immigration Committee in favor of Japanese exclusion, see unanswered arguments in favor of their viewpoint in the Government-directed Nipponese migration to Brazil. Californians believed there would be a wholesale exodus from Japan as a result of the earthquake, but from Japan came word that reconstruction would keep all hands busy for years to come. That has not turned out to be the case.

"Overseas Development Co."

The latest reports show that unemployment in Tokyo is on the increase. The government employment bureau is unable to find jobs for more than one man out of every forty that apply for work. To meet this situation a concern, called the "Overseas Development Company," entered into negotiations with the Government of Brazil to receive Japanese settlers, and emigration is now to be organized under official Japanese supervision.

Nowhere in North or South America or Australasia are Japanese immigrants received without restriction except in Brazil and Peru. In Brazil already there are 40,000 Japanese, while in Peru some 10,000 are settled. The majority are contract laborers and their arrival is welcomed. Up to 1918 and 1919 there was a steady flow of Japanese emigrants to those two South American countries, but since the war it had receded. Now the Tokyo Government will do its utmost to interest young Japanese in the Latin republics, as places where a more assured existence is possible than in over-populated, disaster-stricken Nippon.

The plight in which the Japanese find themselves is frankly set forth in Yorozu, an important Tokyo nationalist newspaper, as follows:

"Emigration is a matter of urgent present importance. Japan's population increases every year by 800,000. If this rate is maintained, the number of our inhabitants will soon be doubled. It thus becomes a question how the Japanese can sustain their daily life."

Foodstuffs Imported.

Our yearly rice crop is not enough to meet the demand. Accordingly millions of pounds must be imported because the extension of our rice-growing fields is not keeping pace with the growth in population. This is a grave menace to our national existence.

The condition in the world of to-night comes mostly from unrest in daily life. To oppose this unrest, the solution of problems regarding foodstuffs is indispensable. Problems of foodstuffs are closely related to population questions. This issue is fraught with such vital importance for Japan that the Government ought to create a special investigation committee to determine the best conditions for emigration of our people to foreign countries.

Now and then alarmist voices are raised in the United States, urging that wholesale emigration of Japanese to Central or South American countries can become a "menace" to the United States. Alleged plans to obtain a territorial foothold on the west coast of Mexico are heard of from time to time. Brazil does not appear to be alarmed over the prospect of a systematic or even a subsidized emigration from Japan. Indeed, according to Japanese authorities, the Rio de Janeiro Government is even advancing colonizing funds to Japanese immigrants payable on easy terms after they have become properly established as artisans or tillers of the soil.

MISS FRY DESCRIBES U.S. LECTURING TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 6.—Miss Ruth Fry, who for eight years controlled the Quaker Relief Work in Europe, first in France and Holland and later in Central

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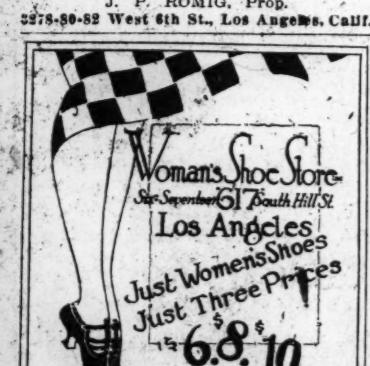
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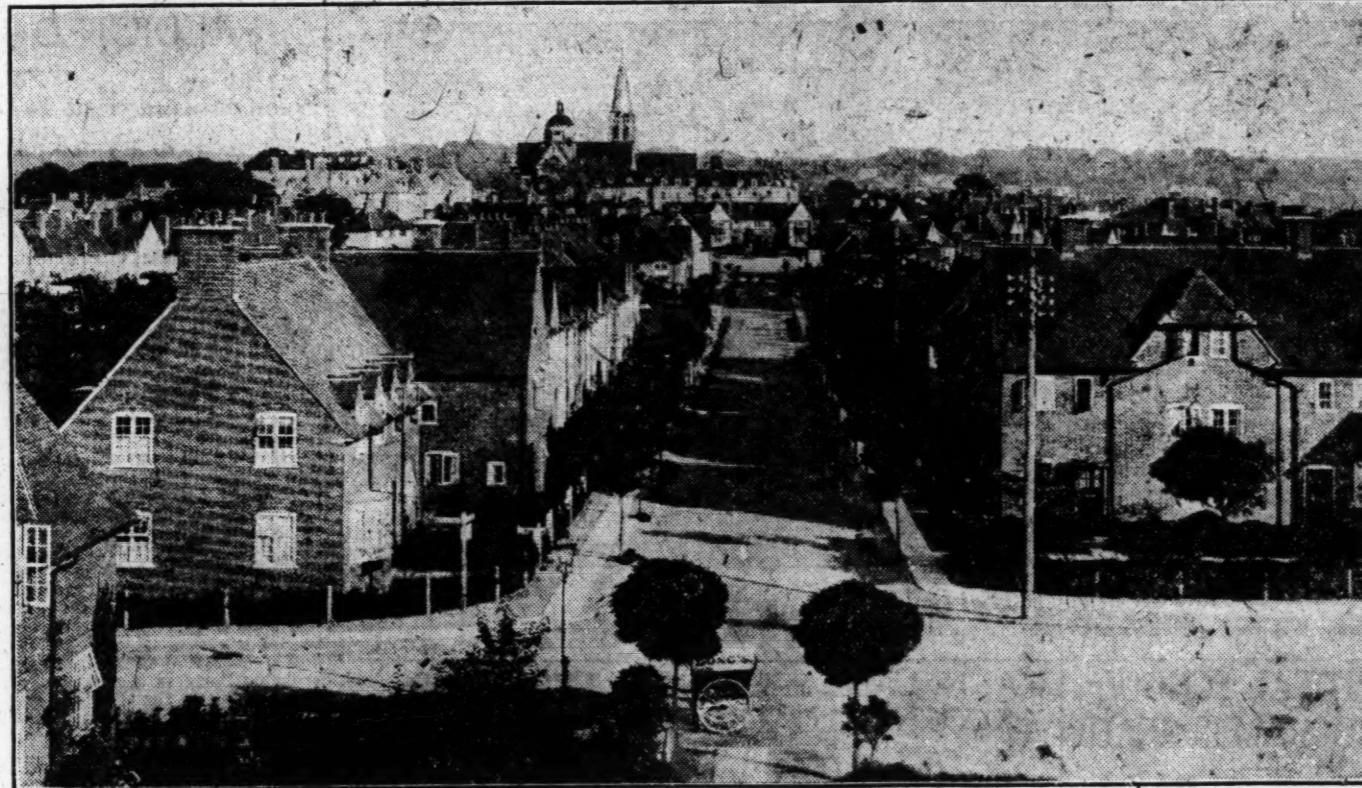
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FOUR CONTINENTS TO OBSERVE FOURTH ANNUAL "BOYS' WEEK"

Walter W. Head, National Chairman, Explains Aim to Awaken in Community Its Obligation to Youth

OMAHA, Neb., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—"Boys' Week" will be observed in 1000 cities on four continents this year, declares Walter W. Head of Omaha, president of the American Bankers Association and chairman of the National Boys' Week Committee. Yet it is only four years ago that "Boys' Week" was inaugurated by the Rotary Club of New York City. In 1921 four large cities observed it; in 1922 there were 207 cities, and last year 608 cities on four continents and in many countries.

The boys of the United States are prospective producers of material wealth and, for that alone, they deserve our care—does no other asset of our Nation—because they are our greatest asset. We owe them guidance and inspiration.

But infinitely greater than this dollars-and-cents value the boys of the United States are in their power—a value apart and beyond—greater than any value which can be measured by material standards. The boys of today will be the warp and woof of the social fabric of tomorrow. They will be the workers—the leaders—not merely future business activity but of the social and spiritual life of future years.

Let us train our boys—as we impress upon them the importance of high ideals, the importance of pure motives, the importance of sound principles—so do we determine the extent to which the world will be a better place in which our children may live.

Sunday, April 27, boys' day in schools. Monday, boys' day in industry and citizenship. On this day boys will be placed in presidents' chairs as executives of big business enterprises. They will be on the benches of courts and in high civic and state positions, observing how things are done.

Wednesday, boys' day in entertainment and athletics. Thursday, boys' loyalty day with big parades of boys.

Friday, boys' day at home. Saturday, May 3, boys' day out of doors.

Mr. Head, in the following statement for The Christian Science Monitor, explains that "Boys' Week" serves to arouse parents and the community to their obligation to the boy—the man of the future—who deserves the best possible guidance and the greatest degree of inspiration it is possible to give him. Mr. Head is:

As a banker, I may be expected to emphasize to both men and boys—the necessity of paying greater attention to the boy. He is the future, he is the heart of every good American, old and young—instincts which sometimes become blurred and indistinct because of the pressure of other duties and other plans.

"Boys' Week" is—in the course of our everyday affairs—with the printed page. It serves exactly the same purpose that italics serve. It is not intended to add anything particularly new to what should be the program, the ambitions, or the ideals of either men or boys.

It is intended to emphasize—to emphasize to both men and boys—the necessity of paying greater attention to the boy. He is the future, he is the heart of every good American, old and young—instincts which sometimes become blurred and indistinct because of the pressure of other duties and other plans.

"Boys' Week" is designed to awaken, in parents and in the community generally, a sense of the obligation that is due the boys. "Boys' Week" is designed to arouse, in the boy, a realization of the obligations that the boy owes father, mother, community, God.

"Boys Will Be Boys" is an old and trite saying. Boys will be better boys and better men as we give them the guidance and the inspiration of the best that is in us.

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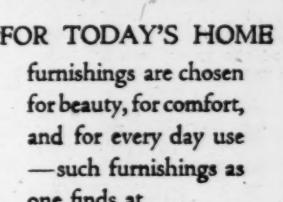
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BETTER VERMONT ROADS ADVOCATED

State Commissioner Says Good Highways Will Help Keep People on Farms

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 18 (Special)—Proper maintenance of the highways of Vermont is an important issue if the farmers are to be urged to stay on the farms and if tourists are to come into the State during the summer months, says Stoddard B. Bates, state highway commissioner.

Commissioner Bates said that last year 114,153,420 pounds of milk were produced in Vermont, for which the farmers received approximately \$28,503,835. All of this enormous quantity of milk must be taken care of within 24 hours, and it is necessary for the farmers to transport it over the highways to the railroad stations. It was for this reason that he urged more consideration of the needs of the farmers.

The commissioner declares that one of the chief reasons why farms are being abandoned in Vermont is that the highways on which the farms are located are not being kept in condition. If the roads are all right and make travel easy between the farm and the community centers, people will continue to live on the farms. If the roads are poor and it is hard to get away from the farm and still harder for the children to get to school, the people will not be satisfied and will soon leave for the large towns and cities.

Summer tourists are entering more and more each year into the road problems of the State, Mr. Bates declared, and their opinions regarding road construction must be taken into consideration. At one of the summer resorts, it was learned recently, he said, that one-third of the taxable property of the town was owned by people who spent on an average of three months a year at the place. As this is true to a large extent in many other towns throughout the state, Vermont towns must of necessity listen to the views of summer tourists, he declared. In connection with the summer traffic, Mr. Bates asserted that 10 years hence the summer visitors to Vermont would exceed the State's population if the present rate of increase in the number of visitors is maintained.

FARMERS' FEED POOL OPENS EARLY

Exchange Hopes to Expedite Purchases This Year

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (Special)—At the conclusion of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange conference here last night, announcement was made that the annual feed pool would open next Monday, six weeks earlier than in any previous year.

This year purchasers will have the option of signing up under the regular pooling plan and buying on the basis of the current market price. It is believed this will be means of increasing the volume of sales. Another innovation is the offering of a new low-protein ration designed to supplement pasture feeding.

By opening the pool sooner it is planned to expedite purchases of ingredients and facilitate the prompt movement of the first pool shipments in September. The shipping period, moreover, has been lengthened from six to seven months, extending it to the end of March. As usual, the feeds will be prepared according to open formulas adopted by the feed conference board representing 14 state agricultural colleges.

To guard against "bullish" tendencies in respect to certain closely controlled ingredients, the managers reserve the right to make substitutions in certain cases, in the interest of economy and subject to approval by the conference board that prepared the original formulas. Last year 4700 carloads of feeds were distributed in this manner, and this year's total is likely to go much beyond that amount.

MUSIC

Alvin Schroeder

Alvin Schroeder, violinist, gave a special last night in Jordan Hall. He played the first movement of Reinecke's Concerto, Locatelli's Sonata and smaller pieces, among which were five by Bach for violoncello without accompaniment. Arthur Fiedler was the accompanist.

As a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Kneisel Quartet and as soloist in innumerable concerts Mr. Schroeder has for long years been one of the most prominent musicians performing hereabout. In his playing last night he seemed to bring up the qualities which have distinguished him and which have placed him in the foremost rank of the players of his instrument.

Mr. Schroeder has always entertained a noble conception of the violoncello. He has never made use of the sickly sentimental style to which the instrument easily lends itself. Thus his playing of such pieces as Dvorak's "Waldesreise" and Jacobi's "Sarabande" is a never ending source of delight.

But last night there was in his playing a quality of grace and playful fantasy which we have never before observed, a quality which added just that touch of humor which is so often sadly missed. It lent a particular charm to the unaccompanied pieces by Bach and to such trifles as Popper's Serenade and Squire's Bourrée and served to set off the more than usual virtuosity which Mr. Schroeder possesses. —S. M.

DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT ELECT

Mrs. Bert S. Currier of Arlington was elected president of the Daughters of Vermont yesterday. Mrs. Currier succeeds Mrs. George Taplin of Brookline, who has held the office for the last two years. Mrs. Edward H. Rugg of Woban and Mrs. Martin Brown of Boston were named vice-presidents. Mrs. Earl B. Edgerton of Somerville, recording secretary; Mrs. Harry Stevens of Brookline, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Edward S. Livingston of Quincy treasurer. A maple sugar party was a feature of the meeting.



Harmony Male Chorus of Boston
Swedish Group to Take Part in Chorus Contest in Symphony Hall During Music Week

CHORUS CONTEST, MUSIC WEEK PLAN

Competitive Concert Has Entries From 13 National Groups

Leaders of the 13 national groups of men singers that have entered the contest for choral honors in the International Song Festival, to be held under the auspices of Community Service, Inc., of Boston and of the Women's Municipal League, as a feature of Boston's first Music Week, are making every effort to round out their respective choruses for this contest, which will be conducted in Symphony Hall on Sunday, May 11, the final day of the music festival.

The concert will be a novel one with Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Danish, German, Armenian, Dutch, Lettish, Russian, Italian, Syrian, Spanish and Portuguese singers taking part, and prizes of \$250, \$100 and \$50 to be awarded. The object of the donors of the prizes, as explained by the Music Week Committee, is "to encourage fellow-citizens from foreign lands to co-operate through the common language of music."

The Swedish group of singers has been organized under the name, "The Harmony Male Chorus of Boston," with E. B. Forsland of Everett as president and Carl A. Hultin of Norway, leader.

Each national group will sing a song of a composer of its own nation, and, in addition, "The Song of the World Adventurers," composed by F. S. Converse of Boston, the words of which were written by Percy Mackaye. The judges will be Archibald Davison, associate professor of music at Harvard and director of the Harvard Glee Club; Mr. Converse, and Thomas W. Surette of Concord, author of books on music.

TEXTILE WORKERS WILL OPPOSE CUTS

Emergency Board Takes Stand on Wages and Hours

All unions of mill workers belonging to the United Textile Workers of America will receive instructions the first of next week "to fight any attempt to reduce wages or lengthen working hours" as the result of action taken by the emergency board of the international union at the Parker House, Boston, yesterday. The order is taken to be the equivalent of a strike sanction in advance.

The emergency board includes Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America; Mrs. Sara A. Conbody, general secretary-treasurer; James Starr, vice-president; Senator John H. Powers of Rhode Island and John Hanley of Lowell. The meeting was called to receive reports of trade conditions in the New England, middle Atlantic, southern and mid-western districts.

President McMahon explained that the board's action was precipitated by these reports, which showed many shutdowns and part-time operation of textile mills caused by manipulation of raw materials in Wall Street, the political situation and the unstable money market.

BOSTON RECEIVING GERMAN PIG IRON

Carrying coals to Newcastle is an ancient adage that is today being visualized in Boston by the importation of foreign pig iron when the domestic production is not only large, but the market stagnant and unable to absorb domestic offerings. Some 10,000 tons of German pig iron have been contracted for by a New York dealer to be shipped to Boston from Rotterdam or other ports at intervals during the year. About 500 tons of it has just arrived here, and is being put into storage.

This is the second attempt, on a colossal scale, to bring pig iron here, imported, during the last two years. This lot was purchased at a low price and with a duty of 75 cents a ton, would mean a profit to the importers, at the time the contract was placed. Today, however, with the market flat, the iron is not salable, and some of the iron brought here in the previous attempt to import that commodity in quantity, still remains in storage.

NARCOTIC-AGENT EXAMINATION

A new examination of applicants for the position of narcotic agent of the United States Government is announced by William D. Allen Jr., narcotic agent in charge of the Boston division. Applicants are required to spend "at least one year" in experience in the investigation of major criminal activities, requiring the securing of evidence in cases involving violation of criminal law or military regulations or at least six months' actual experience, continuous and recent, in investigating the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

POLITICAL SCHOOL PROGRAM IS READY

Three-Day Session to Be Held at Wesleyan in May

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18 (Special)—National issues will be taken up at the fifth citizenship school of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, which will be held on May 15, 16 and 17 at Wesleyan University at Middletown. The school will be open to the public and for both men and women.

On the afternoon of May 15, after a greeting from the university by Dr. Leroy Albert Howland, acting president, Prof. Karl Pomeroy Harrington will address the school on "Joining Political Parties." He will be followed by Prof. Eugene Parker Chase, whose lecture will be "Choosing a President of the United States." In the evening Prof. George Matthew Dutcher will speak on "Uncle Sam's Philippines" and Dr. J. R. Perez following him will discuss "Philippine Independence."

"Guarding Uncle Sam's Gates" will be discussed on Friday by Howard Bradstreet, Director of the Bureau of Adult Education, Hartford. After lunch, Prof. Kossoff Mayer Williamson will speak on "Uncle Sam's Taxes."

Three round tables will be held in the evening, the subject to be "Federal Aid for States," "The Proposed Federal Department of Education," and "The Proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment."

"Some Aspects of the Tariff and the Cost of Living" is Prof. Clyde Fisher's topic for Saturday morning. Following this will come Prof. Henry Merritt Wriston's address on "Washington's Foreign Policy in the Light of Today."

At the final luncheon May 17 J. Henry Scattering will give the closing address. His subject will be "European Deadlock and America's Opportunity."

SUNDAY REGULATION AT SMITH AMENDED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 18 (Special)—"Observance of Sunday at Smith College is to be such that it will be a day of quiet and dignity"—so runs the general postulation, which is based all regulations governing the activities of students on that day. Following the idea that it is the spirit of the law rather than the letter which ought to prevail, the Student Council, with the approval of the Students' Activities Committee, has widened the scope of some of the rules pertaining to Sunday observance.

Under the amended rules, students may motor all day Sunday up until 4 o'clock; but with men guests students may motor only between the hours of 12 and 4. Attendance at motion picture theaters is prohibited on Sunday, but participation in such outdoor sports as riding, canoeing, and tennis is permitted except during church and vespers hours.

ONIONS AND COTTON FROM EGYPT ARE ON WAY TO BOSTON

Egyptian onions comprise a large portion of the cargo of the British freighter River Crowne, now on the way to Boston from Alexandria, whose permits to build two family houses in certain restricted districts in Brooklyn have been revoked in accordance with a recent amendment to the town zoning by-law, has filed in the Norfolk County Superior Court at Dedham a complaint for a writ of injunction setting forth that permission to build such houses had been legally granted prior to the passage of the zone amendment, and that the plaintiff, relying on the permit, had expended money and incurred liabilities before he received the notice of revocation.

BROOKLINE ZONING DISPUTE

Ossian D. Brett of Newton, whose permits to build two family houses in certain restricted districts in Brooklyn have been revoked in accordance with a recent amendment to the town zoning by-law, has filed in the Norfolk County Superior Court at Dedham a complaint for a writ of injunction setting forth that permission to build such houses had been legally granted prior to the passage of the zone amendment, and that the plaintiff, relying on the permit, had expended money and incurred liabilities before he received the notice of revocation.

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RUSSIAN SOVIETS RESHAPING POLICY: TO SUIT CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

ances, strikes and political demonstrations by the workers in the cities and towns.

Hunger and war-weariness, together with the removal of the strong hand of the autocracy, were the principal factors in this nation-wide plunge into semi-anarchical conditions. An enormous amount of long-suppressed hatred, stimulated by the brutal tyranny of the Tsarist régime, burst into flame and sometimes found expression in acts of terrible cruelty. There was the hatred of the soldier for the officer who struck and abused him. There was the hatred of the poverty-stricken peasant for the rich owner of the fertile neighboring estate. There was the hatred of the factory worker for his foreman and his employer.

All these hates, fanned by the agitation of the extreme revolutionary parties and given free rein by the breakdown of the old Government and the absence of any strong power in its place, produced all over Russia, in town and countryside, something in the nature of a vast *Jacquerie*, a fierce uprising of the poor and ignorant many against the wealthy and educated few. It would be a serious mistake to ascribe this vast slave rebellion wholly or even chiefly to the effect of the Bolshevik propaganda. Soldiers formed their committees, refused to obey their officers, and deserted in masses from the front, and peasants seized the large estates even in sectors of the front and rural districts where no Bolshevik agitators had penetrated. The Bolsheviks, to be sure, capitalized the prevailing mood of popular discontent by throwing out the most radical slogans, and thereby attracted sufficient support among the rebellious soldiers and workers to organize the successful November uprising against the Kerensky Government. But at this time they could not claim to control, much less direct and inspire, the devastating anarchical forces that were let loose all over Russia.

A New Despotism

It is a common historical experience that anarchy leads to despotism; and this is just what happened in Russia in 1918. However, the despotism which replaced the turbulent chaos of the first destructive period was not represented by the familiar figure of a strong man on horseback. On the contrary, it assumed the form of the dictatorship of the revolutionary group which showed the most capacity for disciplined organization, the Bolshevik or Communist Party. It is a little difficult to set an exact date as the dividing line between the first and second phases of the Revolution, although the contrast in spirit and character between these two periods is plain enough.

Perhaps the most significant historical landmark is the suppression of the Left Social Revolutionary and Anarchist uprising in Moscow by the Bolsheviks in July, 1918. This marked the liquidation of the last oppositional political party that had hitherto to some extent shared control of the Soviets with the Bolsheviks. From this time the Soviets completely lost their original character as responsive, freely elected representative organs of the masses of workers and soldiers. They became what they were today, creatures of the ruling Communist Party and instruments for registering and carrying out the decisions reached in the inner Communist councils.

This second phase of the Revolution, which began in the summer of 1918 and lasted until the declaration of the new economic policy in the spring of 1921, is generally known in Russia as the period of military communism. During this time there were no more tumultuous debâtes in the Soviets, no more riots and demonstrations in the city streets, no more anarchical manifestations, at least in the territory under full Soviet control. The Communist Party, with the aid of its dreaded secret police, the Cheka, maintained order and discipline with an iron hand. Looting, drunkenness and other forms of crime and disorder were ruthlessly repressed, often with the infliction of the death penalty. Discipline was restored in the army, and the revolutionary practice of electing officers from the ranks and replacing them at will was abolished.

All Industries Nationalized

The chief concern of the Soviet Government during this period was the struggle against the anti-Bolshevik forces led by Admiral Kolchak and Generals Denikin, Yudenich, and

Wrangel. At the same time a bold and unique experiment was made in attempting to place the whole country under an economic régime of strict Communism. All industries were nationalized and private trade was forbidden under the severest penalties. The peasants were permitted to keep only as much grain as they needed for their own use; the rest was requisitioned and distributed among the army and the city population. The workers in factories were paid with rations of food and clothing, and the surplus industrial products were supposed to go to the peasants, in accordance with their needs.

Industrial conscription was introduced along with military conscription; the State claimed the right to assign every citizen to the work in which he was found most useful.

Money, while it continued to circulate, practically lost all value; for tickets to places of amusement were for the most part distributed gratis among members of labor organizations, and the State undertook to furnish such services as light, housing, railroad and street-car transportation, etc., free of charge.

This attempt to introduce complete Communism ended in disastrous failure. The great majority of the population more or less consciously refused to produce without the incentive of definite pay for a definite amount of work.

The rent-free houses decayed and crumbled. The street cars ceased to run. The amount of cultivated land decreased ominously from year to year. Industrial production declined until it was only 10 or 15 per cent of the pre-war average.

The workers, whenever possible, stole raw materials and sold them in the illegal markets to supplement their scanty food rations. The peasants more and more showed a tendency to raise only as much grain as they could use for their own needs, and practically stopped planting flax, cotton and other subsidiary crops.

It irritated the peasants to the last degree, and in some cases drove them to open revolt. But these revolutionary expeditions produced so little that the city population was more than half starved and only managed to survive by carrying on surreptitious private trade, bartering away furniture, dishes, all sorts of articles, for bread.

BRISBANE MAKING GREAT PROGRESS

\$20,000,000 Expended in Building During Last 12 Months

BRISBANE, Queensland, March 14 (Special Correspondence) — Brisbane has made phenomenal progress during the past 12 months. On every hand there is the spirit of improvement—commercial and residential.

The recent widespread rains have completely changed the outlook in the agricultural and pastoral industries, and investors in city property have felt justified in embarking upon costly building schemes.

Property owners are now replacing old-fashioned, one-story buildings in the main street with up-to-date structures of reinforced concrete.

Within the last 12 months, almost every corner block in the main street has been modernized. The building operations begun, continued or completed in that period total more than \$20,000,000. Most of the structures, of course, are designed for shops and offices, but the schemes also include a \$500,000 Masonic temple, a new winter garden theater and a big banking establishment.

The present year promises to be even more progressive than last. A new civic sense seems to be manifesting itself in the activities of the city and suburban municipalities. Aldermen and councillors are realizing that they must build for the future, and their wider outlook takes in concrete roads and better housing. The keynote was struck by the Mayor of South Brisbane, before he left on a visit to Canada and Britain. "I hope," he said, "to return rejuvenated with the spirit of civic advancement." That type of mentality is pushing Brisbane ahead.

The demand for city property and unimproved blocks in the suburbs is better than it has been at any period during the last decade. Good sales are taking place in all districts, and especially on the Darling Downs, where there is a great demand for freehold grazing land. More than 2500 new dwellings have been erected within the past 12 months in the Greater Brisbane area. Taking the average capital value as \$3000—a very low estimate—the new houses for the year represent \$7,500,000 added wealth.

Host About Brass Plate Proves Wall Streeters Ignore No Chance

Fortnightly Polishing of Inscription at No. 48 Never Fails to Attract Throng of Curious Financiers

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Any observant person might predict with perfect impunity that on a certain date, two weeks hence, a knot of a hundred or so curious persons would gather suddenly at Wall and William streets to gaze eagerly at a section of the red brick wall of No. 48 Wall Street, and thence westerly to the North or Hudson River.

But it is not the inscription which is the cause of the periodical excitement. The color of the plate and lettering is such that the slightest corrosive action of the atmosphere causes it to blend so closely with the wall against which it is fastened that it is nearly lost sight of. However, early in the morning about every two weeks, someone treats the plate to a generous application of brass polish and immediately the crowd begins to gather. And the most seasoned Wall Streeters cannot resist flocking to the corner for a moment—sometimes on the run if they are young—for though they suspect what has taken place, there is always the chance that this time something really noteworthy has happened, and Wall Street is not given to ignoring chances, whatever they may be.

TWILIGHT TALES

The Little Blue Boat With Purple Sails

MARK said to me one day, "If you will come sailing with me in my boat, we will follow the river down to its end." So we untied the little blue boat with the purple sails and stepped in.

The wind was warm and kind. We floated gently along past the meadows where red and blue flowers shone like stars. We rounded a bend in the river under a waterfall without a drop touching us. We went up hill and down, and at last we entered a neat little village built all around a fine castle. The villagers came to the doors and stuck their heads out of the windows to look at us. We began to wonder what it was all about.

The birds walked out steadily till we came to the castle gates. The guards opened them slowly and we walked through into the castle garden. We took neat pebbled paths between rows of tulips and at last we came to the King's castle.

He was feeding goldfish in the pond. The King chuckled when he saw us kneeling before him. He reached his pocket and brought out three little packages tied up in tissue paper. The King looked at little Mark and said, "Please take these three packages to my daughters, who live at the river's end."

Mark said that he would with pleasure and we kissed the King's hand and followed the red birds back to our boat.

On we floated till at last, in the twilight, we came to where, with a mighty rushing, the river flowed into the sea.

"Where are the King's daughters?" asked Mark, as we stepped from the boat. And far down the white beach we saw the three little princesses. They were darting about among the trees and their laughter reached us faintly.

It was quite dark now. The ocean

rustled at our feet and the stars were very sharp and clear.

Mark put his fingers in his mouth and blew a long whistle. In a moment we heard bare feet on the sand, and the three little princesses came running up.

Little Mark laughed and looked so wise that I wondered if he knew more than I did about the matter.

The nightingales sang as the boat pushed into the bank, and we walked across the gray meadow full of bloom. Mark said it was the loveliest evening we had ever spent.

"But, Mark," I said, "it was only a dream. You fell asleep against my shoulder at the first bend in the river."

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BOSTON HARBOR BRIDGE FAVORED

Speakers Before Legislative Committee Urge Connection With East Boston

Van Ness Bates of Brookline, a city planner, spoke at length today before the Massachusetts House Committee on Ways and Means in the State House in support of his bill providing for the construction of a suspension bridge over Boston Harbor between Boston proper and East Boston. The bill was introduced originally by Representative Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge, and referred to the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Today, Mr. Bates, before the Ways and Means Committee, argued that the proposed bridge, a counterpart to the Manhattan bridge over the East River in New York, would cost about \$15,000,000 and that a study of the proposition, which he advocated, by the division on metropolitan planning would entail an additional expense of some \$15,000.

Such a bridge, Mr. Bates assured the Ways and Means Committee, would go farther in solving the traffic problem from the southern and southwestern parts of Massachusetts, moving in an easterly and northeasterly direction, than any through means of travel yet considered in Massachusetts.

The construction of a vehicular traffic tunnel, Mr. Bates said, would cost the State not less than \$25,000,000 and, even then, the tunnel would be difficult of ventilation and not of a character to support the amount of travel which it should carry owing to the topography of the harbor and the approaches. He said that the work on the tunnel in New York is attended with very great difficulties and that the estimates of the engineers had been greatly exceeded in the cost of construction to date.

He insisted that a bridge of the character of the Manhattan Bridge in New York would be the most economical and practical means of communication between Boston proper and East Boston. He told the committee that he had checked up his estimates of the cost of the proposed bridge, with the help of the engineers in the New York bridge department, and that the traffic experts of that city had endorsed emphatically the bridge, as he proposed to have it constructed, over Boston Harbor.

Mr. Bates argued that the value of real estate in East Boston would be enhanced 25 per cent by connecting Boston and East Boston with an over-head bridge. He said that the added taxes from the increased valuation would pay for the cost of maintenance of the bridge.

He said of the ferry system: "The operating deficit for municipal ferries to East Boston is \$500,000 annually. This proposed bridge would make further ferry service unnecessary. The saving of this \$500,000 every year would alone pay for the cost of construction of the bridge in 30 years. There is only one conclusion to draw from this gentlemen's argument, Mr. Bates said:

A thoroughfare for such traffic as this bridge would support would have an enormous value, not merely to be measured by convenience to Boston and East Boston. It would unite the entire metropolitan district, and promote communication throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"At the present time the Commonwealth owns extensive flats in East Boston. Considerable sums have been expended in improving these flats and in improving the roads. The great air service field in East Boston is just one of such enterprises."

The development of this area by the Commonwealth along the broad lines which have been proposed offers an excellent opportunity for constructing a modern terminal which will relieve the present overgrown and congested terminals to a very great extent. The entire Commonwealth would reap great benefits from the construction of this great traffic thoroughfare."

Henry L. Harriman of the division of metropolitan planning said that the division believed that such a bridge as proposed is an interesting plan for development at all events and that a study might be taken as a proper preliminary step to take. He said his division was entirely neutral regarding the matter and that it thought the Legislature should decide.

Representative Blanchard spoke for the proposed bridge following the lines of argument outlined by Mr. Bates.

Channing Howard of Wintrop, a civil engineer of some years' experience, spoke in favor of the plan and said that the bridge across the harbor would be invaluable in developing East Boston and the district to the north-east within easy driving distance of Boston.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN TO SPEAK

Carl R. Chindblom (R.), Representative from Illinois, will be the principal speaker at a banquet to be given by the Swedish-American Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Westminster tomorrow night. Others scheduled to speak are Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth; Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor; William M. Muller, President Coolidge campaign manager; Louis A. Coolidge, candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senate; Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and Loring Young, Speaker of the House.

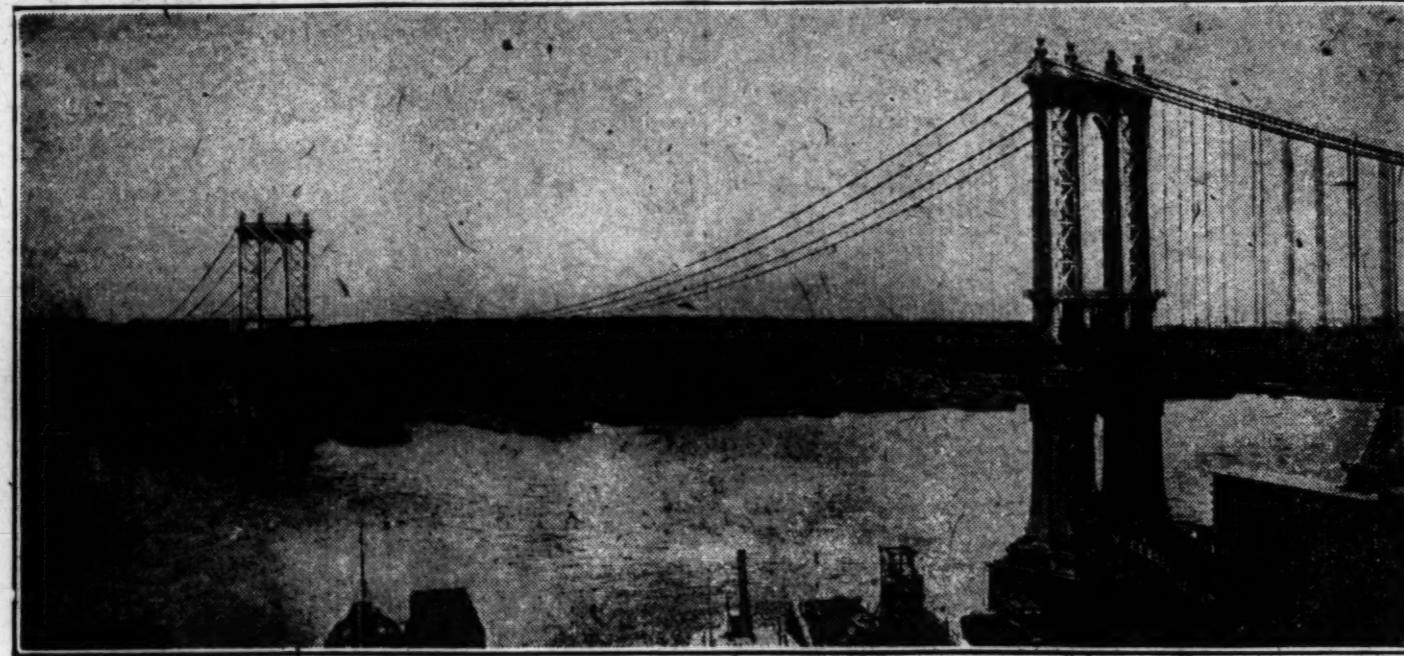
PRISON SHOEMAKING OPPOSED

The Massachusetts Senate, after a debate yesterday, adopted resolutions memorializing the United States Congress against an appropriation for the manufacture of shoes by prison labor. The national prison industry campaign. At the same time the Senate passed finally a bill providing that a milk producer who advertises "Grade A" milk for sale must furnish milk complying with that standard.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING VOTED

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 18 (Special)—The incorporated school district here has voted to erect a new graded school building on property owned by the district at an estimated cost of \$175,000.

Type of Bridge With Which City Planner Would Connect Boston and East Boston



Van Ness Bates Advocates Expenditure of \$15,000,000 for Counterpart of the Manhattan Bridge Over the East River in New York

APPEAL ISSUED FOR ARBORETUM

Financial Support Need to Carry on Work

In appealing to New England neighbors of Arnold Arboretum and its friends in other parts of the country for financial support to enable it to carry on its work, the committee appointed by the board of overseers of Harvard College to visit the Arboretum makes this statement:

For 51 years the arboretum has been growing as the university's museum and laboratory for the study of trees and shrubs until today it has the largest living collection in America, as well as an extensive herbarium and library. It is the foremost institution of its kind in the world, with a world-wide reputation for usefulness, and a beautiful public garden. Its example and help have been important in the development of parks and gardens all over the country.

The arboretum has far outgrown its income from endowment, and a substantial sum must be raised among its friends all over the country if its country-wide service is to continue. For many years Prof. Charles S. Sargent, the director, has annually raised a large amount, chiefly among his personal friends. Late last year the committee felt that it should make every effort to relieve him of this burden, and in response to a widespread appeal subscriptions came in from every state in the Union but four. It is hoped that an even more generous response may now be made, for without such a response the work of the arboretum cannot progress. The people of eastern Massachusetts have free access to the arboretum, where they may see something of interest every day of the year. It is one of Boston's best known institutions, and has carried the reputation of the city to all parts of the world. It is entitled to more financial help from his neighbors than it has yet received, although they cannot be expected alone to carry the weight of its support.

Donors are asked to make checks payable to the treasurer of Harvard College and send them to the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Members of the committee are:

Roger Wolcott, Galen L. Stone, Henry S. Hunnewell, Albert C. Burrage, John E. Thayer, Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, Henry H. Richardson, Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. William R. Mercer, Clarence L. Hay.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AWARDS 37 DEGREES

HANOVER, N. H., April 18 (Special)

—Twenty-nine degrees of commercial science and eight degrees of civil engineering were conferred at joint exercises this afternoon for graduate students in the Tuck School of Business Administration and the Thayer School of Engineering, respectively. With one exception, the men receiving degrees were members of the graduating class of Dartmouth College last June.

Graduation ceremonies opened last evening with a dance given to the graduate students by the combined members of the two graduate schools. This evening a joint banquet will be tendered the students by the College in College Hall. C. G. Du Bois '97, president of the Western Electric Company, and Dean Craven Laycock will be the speakers.

WHISTLER HOUSE FUND TO BE SOUGHT

LOWELL, Mass., April 18 (Special)—

Plans are being worked out by the Lowell Art Association to establish a permanent fund for the preservation and upkeep of the Whistler house on Worthen Street. Efforts are to be made to procure the sanction of the Supreme Court for authority to take the fund originally intended for the purchase of Rodin's statue of Whistler and devote it to the care of the home, now that the purchase of the statue is no longer possible.

Frederick W. Coburn, president of the association, says that with a small amount of effort the fund can be raised to \$10,000, the interest of which would be sufficient to keep the building in a constant state of repair.

VEGETARIAN SUPPER PROGRAM

In place of the usual afternoon public meeting of the New England Anti-Svisetion Society this month there will be a vegetarian buffet supper in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, at 6 o'clock next Thursday. The program will include music and brief addresses. The Rev. Louis H. Schneider, Mrs. W. O. Crosby, John Sturgis Codman, vice-president of the society, and A. French, president.

CARTER PLANT TO CLOSE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (Special)—The incorporated school district here has voted to erect a new graded school building on property owned by the district at an estimated cost of \$175,000.

MAINE GOVERNOR TO PUT BRAKE ON MOTOR EXPENSES

AUGUSTA, Me., April 18 (Special)

—The Governor and Council passed an order today providing, in view of the excessive cost to the State of transportation by automobile by the several departments and institutions, that beginning on Sunday no privately-owned cars shall be operated at the expense of the State upon the 10 cents per mile basis, until the several departments and institutions operating the cars first shall have obtained a written approval from the Governor.

Under the order, the state auditor is directed to withhold his approval on any charges for transportation on the mileage basis until he receives a certificate from the Governor, the certificate to give the name of the owner of the car, its number, and the purpose for which it is used.

The order further provides that the several state departments and institutions shall at once render to the Governor a complete list of all automobiles owned by the State and operated by them at the expense of the State, and only such automobiles shall be so operated as the Governor shall approve.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATES HONOR MR. JORDAN

A complimentary dinner was tendered today at Young's Hotel to Clinton Jordan, vice-president of the Franklin P. Shumway Company by his business associates, the occasion being the twentieth anniversary of his association with this concern, one of the oldest and largest advertising agencies in New England. Mr. Jordan now serves as advertising counsel for many leading New England advertisers.

Mr. Jordan and Mrs. Jordan will go to London in July to attend the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, taking this opportunity to make an extended trip on the Continent.

63 NATIONS' REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND AGRICULTURE PARLEY

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert of Massachusetts Heads American Delegation to Institute at Rome, Italy

ARTHUR W. GILBERT

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NEGRO PROGRAM AT WELLESLEY

Agora Society to Cite Race's Advance in Art

AUGUSTA, Me., April 18 (Special)

—The Agora Society of Wellesley College will present this evening in Alumnae Hall a program meeting on Negro art and music. The work of the society during the year has been the study of the accomplishments and needs on artistic attainments.

The awards, a gift from Edward W. Bok, provide for a prize for distinguished personal service in raising the standards of advertising, one for valuable work in planning and research, and one for distinguished individual advertisements. Women are eligible in the competition.

Advertisements submitted are limited, for this year at least, to periodical and newspaper advertising, including that in trade journals and technical publications. The advertisements must have appeared in the United States or Canada, and the competition is open to both Canadians and citizens of the United States. Because of the large number of advertisements being sent in, the jury will not take any rating or criticism of the advertisements.

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CALIFORNIA PRISON ROAD CAMPS PROVIDE GAINFUL WORK FOR MEN

State Proves Function of Penal Institution Is to Reform for Citizenship Rather Than Punish for Past Offenses

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 15 (Staff Correspondence)—California is proving the soundness of the theory that the function of a penal institution is to reform men for valued citizenship rather than punish them for past offenses. The new feature of this reforming process, demonstrated a success by this State, in seven months of trial, is the opportunity of gainful employment provided the men during detention, enabling their return to society, not with a paltry five-dollar gratuity but with well-earned bank accounts made by virtue of their own industry and good behavior in one of the prison road camps which have been established by the State Highway Commission.

Authorized by special provision of the State Legislature, about 600 men from San Quentin and Folsom prisons are now working their eight hours building roads, enjoying the zest of camp life under open skies, exerting in this new form of discipline maintained so much by armed guards as by the impelling rewards for simple obedience. From Aug. 18 to Jan. 1 the actual money paid to about 400 men, after deducting all their expenses, maintenance, transportation, clothing, food, escapes, etc., amounts in net earnings to \$12,835.57 without the cost of one penny to the taxpayer.

State Economy

On the basis of 1000 men working in these prison road camps, it is estimated the State will save \$1,000,000 annually on this class of construction. Small wonder then that the State Highway Commission is willing to expend any part of \$2,000,000 on a project in which the workmen pay in labor all overhead construction costs and give to the State excellent rock-bed roads in remote parts of California.

To Julian H. Aico of San Francisco, prison expert, belongs the credit for the evolution and execution of this unique plan whereby convicts are enabled to earn a gross minimum wage of 75 cents per day. When the new highway commission went into office, the members considered closing prison road camps under the old plan. Mr. Aico, who had been working on new plans for several years, perfected and submitted them to Harvey M. Toy, chairman of the California Highway Commission.

Mr. Toy evinced immediate interest and after careful investigation favorable consideration was given. Later, Mr. Aico explained the plan to Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California, who saw its advantages and gave it his support at the Legislature. To Ben H. Milliken, general superintendent of prison road camps and official connective between the prison directors and the highway commission in settling disputes, is due much for the successful operation of these reform laboratories.

Saves 75 Cents a Day

Their building was preceded by a survey which determined that \$2.10 per day is the average cost for any man in any camp. This figure, therefore, was fixed as the maximum wage basis in prison camps, although \$2.50 per day was allowed by the Legislature. Thus, out of years of study, Mr. Aico reverses the old order, induces the prisoner to pay for his own crime by hard work, at the same time averaging a credit saving of 75 cents per day, to be paid the prisoner on release. Dependents receiving State aid are allowed two-thirds of his earnings each month.

Every man is allowed to draw needed supplies, which are sold to him at cost by the camp commissary. Like most states, California is the beneficiary of much low-cost war equipment from the Federal Government. Hence the State can sell trench shoes for \$1.85 per pair with proportionate low charges for shirts, blankets, tools. The prisoner can buy nothing the highway commission does not sell and the commissariat is now standardized for all camps. In 60 days the worker has wiped out his debt and in the remaining four months' "hitch," representing minimum time of service in a road camp, he makes about \$70 clear, just 14 times more than he could make in prison, that is, 55, irrespective of length of time served.

Three prison road camps thus far have been established: one on the Merced River, Yosemite Valley; another at Requa, near the mouth of the Klamath River, and third at Redding. The Redding Camp is composed exclusively of recidivists from Folsom. It is this camp that tests most severely the Aico plan. Seven months have proved that good surroundings and kind treatment are far more effective than guns, clubs and abusive guards.

Spurs to Good Conduct

The wage incentive and the chance to clip off one's sentence for every two worked on the road is an impelling spur to good conduct at all times. Hardened criminals soon soften in the free atmosphere of a road camp. Attitudes change and expectancy of better days is general.

The Merced River Camp at Briceburg has 200 men, every one of them a testimony to the reformatory effects of this new system. These camps are operated by authorized agents of the

C. R. C. BAKING COMPANY

Barker Bread

at all Grocers

OCEAN PARK, CALIFORNIA

Correct Apparel
or
Church Promenade
and Formal Affairs

Bullock's

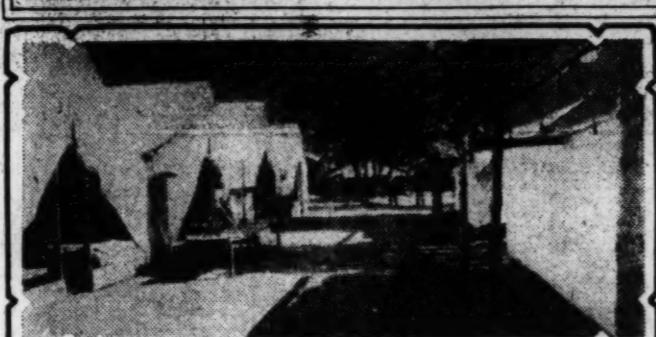
Second Floor

Merchandise Mart Building

Smith and Sprague

LOS ANGELES

Prisoners Work Hard, Save Money—California Gets Good Roads



Top—California State Prisoners Employed on Aliso System Road Work. Below—"Main Street" in Model Outdoor Prison Camp

Washington Observations

Washington, April 18

If EDWIN DENBY opposes James Couzens for the Republican senatorial nomination in Michigan, Andrew W. Mellon's antagonist in tax debates may find the Coolidge Administration forces in the State ranged against him. Mr. Denby's friends are ready to put him in the race. They are sure to be encouraged by the storm now raging around Mr. Couzens in Washington. The President's stock in Michigan is uncommonly high, as the recent primaries disclosed. If the former Secretary of the Navy is pitted against Mr. Couzens with White House backing, Mr. Denby would be in strong strategic position. But the Republicans will have to ponder well his connection with the oil leases.

Federal judgeships are coveted about as much as any jobs within the President's gift. There are said to be 25 aspirants for the post shortly to be vacated by Albert B. Anderson of Indiana, who is to be promoted to the seventh circuit of the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago. Judge Anderson has been the terror of Hoosier wrongdoers for 22 years. He achieved national renown in 1912 in the dynamite conspiracy case, and focussed public attention again in 1919, when he demanded revocation of the United Mine Workers strike order.

George W. Norris of Nebraska ranks with Senator La Follette as the only member of the Senate recently triumphant in primary contests. A year ago the veteran progressive from the Platte country determined to return to teaching or the law. But Nebraska Republicans prevailed upon him to seek renomination. Mr. Norris lists as his banner achievement in politics the overthrow of "Cannonism" in the House where he sat for five terms.

General Charles G. Dawes, who is busily garnering laurels in the allied capitals prior to his return to America at the end of April, is claimed by three states. He is a native of Ohio, grew up in Nebraska, and achieved fame and fortune in Illinois. His boyhood playmate at Marietta, O., was George White, former chairman of the

Democratic national committee. At the Cincinnati College of Law, in 1886, young Dawes was graduated in the same class with Atlee Pomerene. In Lincoln, Neb., his crony was a young army lieutenant named John J. Pershing, then instructor in military tactics at the University of Nebraska. As soon as he moved to Illinois, Mr. Dawes attracted the attention of William McKinley.

Somebody who has more or less regular and official occasion to communicate with Calvin Coolidge has discovered that he considers two a company, and three a crowd. That is to say, he opens up volubly when there are only four ears present. Anything beyond that usually goads the President into purely listening mood.

During the debate immediately preceding the House's passage of the immigration bill, Benjamin L. Fairchild (R.), Representative from New York, cited from "A Century of Population Growth—1790-1900," written by Dr. North, former director of the census. Meyer Jacobstein (D.), another New York State Representative thereupon observed: "I have discovered, by consulting that work and checking up the membership of this House, that there are 150 of us who

are here to go on holiday."

MOSCOW, April 17—Beginning April 22 nearly all Russia will go on a full week's holiday. After a long and bitter dispute over the calendar between the Russian Orthodox church and the Patriarchal Synod, the civil authorities have fixed the date of the Russian Easter at April 26-28. As the first and second of May are also holidays and the fourth is Sunday the trade unions have decided to permit the workmen to abstain from work for eight days.

Russia to Go on Holiday

The Shambles—625 West Sixth Street

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Telephone 62026—Particular attention to telephones and telegraph orders.

RUSTIC TEA ROOM

Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER

MRS. E. G. CROSS

126 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica

Phone 23854

B. T. WILLIAMS

Designer and Manufacturing

JEWELER

A full line of precious and semi-precious stones.

225 West 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Telephone TEl-cker 5584

Fine platinum and cluster work

RICHARDSON'S

Victorians 727 WEST SEVENTH STREET

LOS ANGELES

Tel. TRINITY 1977

NEW VICTOR RECORDS

By Trinity Mixed Quartet

*New To Me Saturday.

*Teeter Loring Shepherds.

*Shepherd Show Me How to Go

*Best Christmas Music.

*Words by Mary Baker Eddy.

*Mail orders carefully attended.

Richardson's

Victorians 727 WEST SEVENTH STREET

LOS ANGELES

Telephone TEl-cker 5584

Specializing in

Correct

Footwear for

Ladies and

Children

Words by Mary Baker Eddy.

Mail orders carefully attended.

Richardson's

Victorians 727 WEST SEVENTH STREET

LOS ANGELES

Telephone TEl-cker 5584

7 Children's Shoe Store Inc.

712-714 South Hill St.

Just off West 7th

LOS ANGELES

Telephone TEl-cker 5584

Book Friends

THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's

has many of them—

—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place

confidence in the ability of that Different Book

Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be,

the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel

—or to sift the book world for anything that

exists—if the wish be expressed—

—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's

Book Store the totally different book store that

it is—

—Let it keep you in constant touch with literary

happenings either by personal visit or through its

mail service—

Bullock's

Los Angeles

POSTAL WORKERS TO COMBAT COMPROMISE PAY RISE PLAN

Will Stand by Kelly-Edge Bill Calling for 20 to 30 Per Cent Advance—Need of Increase Stressed

Special from Bonnier Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—One of the most important measures pending before Congress affecting the welfare of 330,000 postal employees and indirectly the interests of every citizen, the Kelly-Edge bill to readjust salaries of postmasters and employees in the postal service, is soon to be reported out by the Joint Congressional Committee. Hearings have been concluded, and everyone seems to be pretty well agreed that the present salary scale is too low.

There is the usual dispute, however, as to ways and means, and the usual suggestions for "thorough investigations," surveys and what-not before taking any definite action on this important subject. The subject of salary increases for these Government employees has been objected to on grounds of economy and impeding the tax reduction program; it has been criticized on the other hand as being too large, and such a small sum would be raised in this way that it would not be worth while in view of the antagonism which it would arouse on the part of the public.

Both of these objections, granted the fact that readjustment of salaries is a pressing need, are groundless, it is claimed by postal workers.

Behind the Kelly-Edge bill are ranged all the large organizations of postal employees—the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, the Railway Mail Association, the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Federation of Rural Carriers and the League of Third and Fourth Class Postmasters.

FIRM FOR FLAT INCREASE

This bill for classification and readjustment of postal workers with increases of from 20 to 30 per cent has been analyzed by them and approved. Opposition to the provisions of the Kelly-Edge bill, expressed by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, last week in his report on a substitute plan for differential wage increases, has not shaken the determination of the postal workers' organizations to oppose any compromise plan. They charge that Mr. New's contention that the increases authorized in the pending legislation are "unwarranted by existing conditions," is contrary to evidence presented before the hearing.

RUSSIA TO GO ON HOLIDAY

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Even the eastern bureau it is expected that the message will be broadcast so effectively that only those with dramatic ability and supplied with ample funds to finance a long period of waiting should essay to enter the film industry.

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American Ancestors in Silhouette

By MRS. F. NEVILLE JACKSON

AUGUST EDOUARD, the brilliant silhouettist, whose work is so well known to connoisseurs, was born in 1789. He served under Napoleon when a young man, was decorated, and at the age of 19 was managing a porcelain factory in France, where 120 workmen were employed. During the political crisis Edouard came to England, and for a time supported himself and his young wife by giving lessons in French. So many other émigrés took up the same work that Edouard failed to make a livelihood. He studied hair work, which was then in fashion, and succeeded in making pictures where devices, landscapes and miniature animals appeared. In his "Catalogue of Works in Human and Animal Hair" there are the names of various dogs, belonging to English royalties, to the King of the Belgians, etc., then he took up mosaic hair work when magnifying glass was necessary to distinguish fine shades of hair, and sometimes one was split in order to obtain the right "thickness".

Such was the training of the great silhouettist in correct line, to the fineness of a split hair, no wonder the curators of national portrait galleries are glad to get portraits by so keen and careful an observer.

Silhouettes making had fallen upon evil days. The greatest masters of the eighteenth century had been inundated by a host of incompetents, who employed all sorts of mechanical contrivances, which had greatly debased the art, and it was not till Edouard discovered his extraordinary gift in catching a likeness that he decided to put his talent to commercial uses. In 1826 Edouard took the portrait of Bishop Majendie and was paid for the first time for the cutting. From that moment he began that wonderful system of naming, dating, and keeping a record of every sitter and duplicate of the portrait, which has made his work of international value as a record of systemized contemporary portraiture.

His American Decade

The artist always cut the portrait from doubled paper, and the sitter took his copy. Edouard wrote the name, address and date at the back of the other and placing it in a folio wrote the name, address and date again beneath the portrait, in the book, keeping it as a photograph keeps his negatives, for reference and for exhibition purposes. Edouard thus accumulated an enormous number of interesting portraits, not only of kings and princes, such as those fine portraits taken at Holyrood Palace in 1821 of Charles X, the Dauphin, Dauphine and all the French court, but also of the landed gentry whose houses he visited, and the humbler folk who thronged his studio, whether he worked in town or village.

We know from old letters that the artist had long contemplated a visit to "the Americas." In 1832 he arrived in New York and staying at 114 Broadway, whence many of his portraits are dated, he formed that collection of portraits of presidents, statesmen, men of letters, journalists, actors, and their wives and families, occasionally the servants and slaves "belonging" which enables Americans of today to see the ancestors in which they take so keen an interest; alphabetical lists having been made, it is easy to make the genealogical research.

In 1849 the silhouettist started for France on the ship *Oneida*, laden with cotton from Maryland, and with 25 passengers. It was a stormy voyage and the ship was driven on to the rocks off Vazon Bay, Guernsey. Much of the cargo was lost, but many of Edouard's cases of priceless folios were saved containing the English, Scottish, Irish and American portraits. After this terrible experience Edouard gave his folios to the Lukis family, who received him hospitably and tended him after the wreck. Then for more than 60 years the collection was lost to the world.

The Collection Bought

On completing the "History of Silhouettes" in 1911 I put a small advertisement in the *Connoisseur*, saying I was desirous of studying private collections. Then it was that Miss Lukis of Guernsey, now married and living in England, sent the Edouard folios for inspection and for sale, and they came into the possession of the writer by purchase. Since then it has been a very great pleasure to present to the American Nation a fine portrait of John Tyler, President. It had been taken at the White House, Washington, in 1841 and now hangs there. Lord Bryce, the English Ambassador at the time, arranged the interview with Mr. Taff, then the occupier of the White House. Lord Bryce, seeing the portrait, gave an interesting reminiscence of the time when, in his boyhood, Edouard visited his old home in Ireland and took the portraits of his father and grandfather.

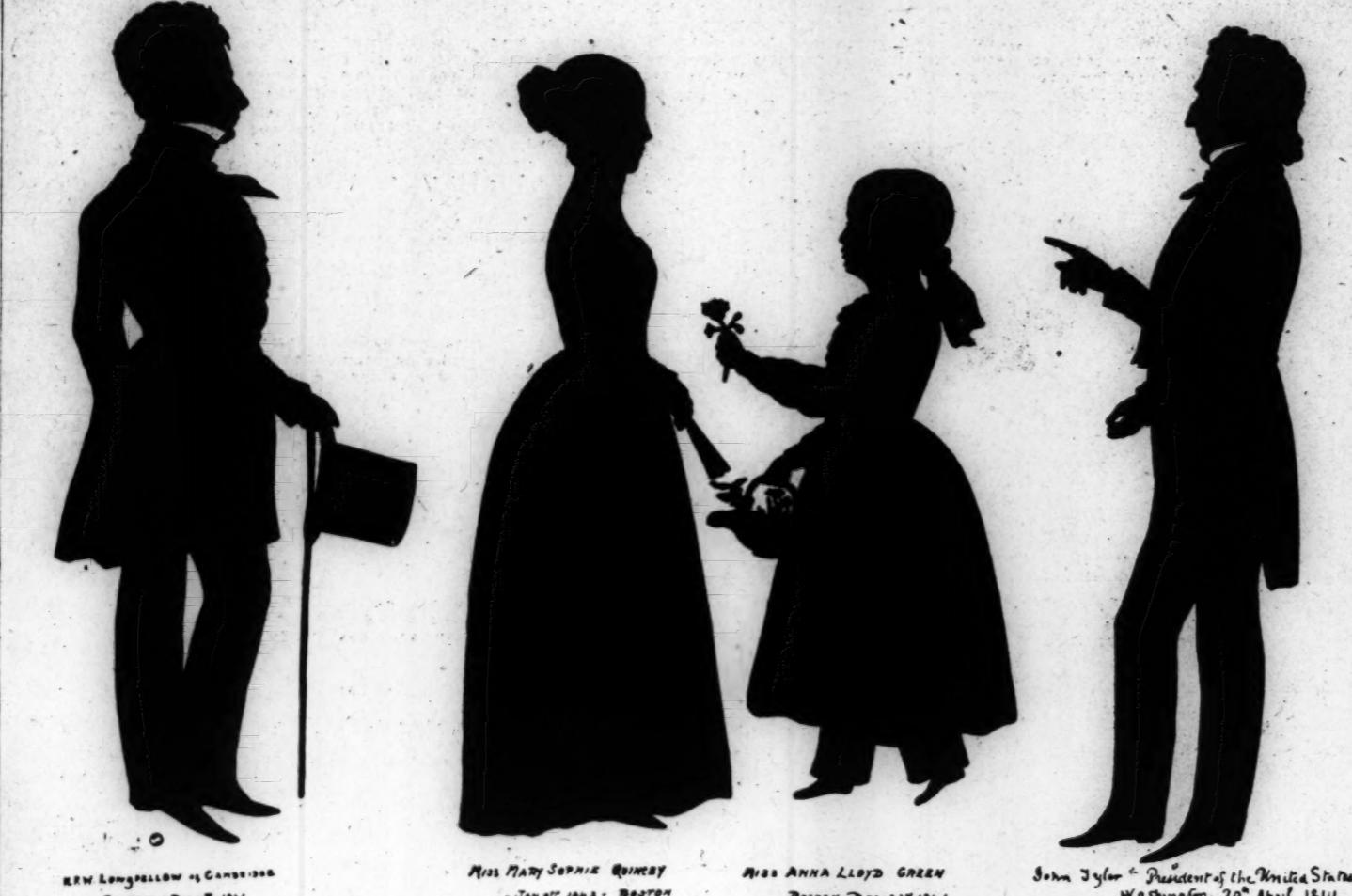
How intensely interesting that these quaint authentic ancestral portraits should gradually be filtering back to the families where they by right belong so that descendants may perchance recognize from a pose, a feature, or turn of the head, some characteristic they have noticed in their own children.

Can we not see why the young dandy Longfellow was chaffed about his slender waist, his flowing tie and gorgeous waistcoats, by his friend Charles Dickens when he came to England, and do we not wonder about the history of little Annie Lloyd Green, an intimate friend of the head of Harvard College, Josiah Quincy?

RESTAURANTS

REDLANDS, CAL.

BUSY-B-CAFE
110 E. STATE STREET
W. E. BLEEKE Prop. REDLANDS, CALIF.



Figures Cut by August Edouard During His Famous Visit to the United States 1839-49

Beyond a Gateway on Carver Street

PEOPLE ask me why I don't move into the country where I can see a mile away instead of 10 feet across a muddy street. Somehow I don't want to. I have got to move, but it's to another city, and there I'm going to find another Carver Street. In every big city it exists. For Carver Street, one block across from Park Square, Boston, one block across the Common from the proud homes with purple glass windows and beautiful doorways, one block from the great South End, with its ramshackle pawnshops, tattered clothing stores, withering buildings, and its people from the four corners of the world—French, Italian, Irish, Polish, Russian, Scotch, English, German, Greek, Chinese, Hebrew—is cosmopolitan. Above me lives an old lady who has made her home in every part of the earth, and she, too, says, "It's funny, I am not lonesome for anything down here on your little street, but up there on the avenue I cannot stand it—fine feathers, all thinking alike, no loud voices, no different tongues. It's always the grand avenue. Here, I might be anywhere."

A gray thin street few know is there—dust blowing forever in clouds over cracked pavements, torn papers, ash barrels, orange skins lighting up the grime, thundering trucks, high buildings that make a black streak of its beginning, not a tree, the torn corner of a crooked house, and then, an Italian gateway and a garden.

I don't know now why I turned down that corner . . . maybe because I wondered if Carver Street was as drab as ever. I picked my way around the same trucks and ashes and grubby little boys and was about to retreat when in front of me I saw a grand lady, behind her an immaculate youth, hat tilted rakishly, red scarf, debonair manner that laughed away the mud, two girls, pretty girls, gayly spattering along, and then a royal blue Rolls Royce swept down, stopping just ahead. Where, where were they all going? But right here the grand lady turned in an iron gateway and the others followed. The gate clanged after them and the very jar seemed to say Italy. I stared above me and saw plain brick building with three pink signs—nothing different about that.

And then I too went through the gate and found myself in a narrow stucco hall. One old lantern swung from the curved ceiling, there was another black gate ahead and through this lay a garden. There is nothing in the

markable odor, filled the air. I glanced hastily about, and there right behind me on the window sill was a lemon pie, by its side another pie and a third, and beyond a spotless kitchen with five golden chickens on the table.

"Is there any possible way I can get one of those pies or even a chicken?" I asked the cook.

"Sure, come on in and have one. We serve luncheon now, ma'am," and in went.

The idea had evidently been to start something of real beauty in a dingy spot. And nowadays those people living across the Common where life goes along like a song and in the countryside come to luncheon and dinner in this room with the beau-tiful curtains whose color does not fade from my eyes even when I am away, curtains that shine like great asters in the sunlight and turn to American Beauty rose at dusk when the candles, mauve, ash-green, and yellow are lighted. There are old bowls filled with flowers, like rainbows on the dark tables. There is china from England, china from Italy, china from Brittany, from Czechoslovakia, china from well, only the lady who had the idea for it all can tell you. Every afternoon she wanders in queer out-of-the-beaten-track places and at night you will see on your table a Sèvres cup, a purple bird with a gold breast, dragon candle sticks of green shimmering glass, a slender vase the color of pink pearls, little fat ducks to hold the salt, a pitcher with a band of magenta matching the curtains in a way hard to believe, four fragile Dresden shepherdesses. Perhaps the lady herself will have a piece of gorgeous India silk over her arm.

"My dear," she answered, "that is just what I want people to do, stumble on it. It's so much more fun. I don't want to explain it all beforehand. You see they come anyhow." B.A.

"Why don't more people know about this place?" I asked her when I said goodby. "I don't like to remember how near I came to missing it."

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Labor-Saving Cook Book

STUDENTS of contemporary fiction observe that this is an era of atmospheric stories. Plot is suspended in atmosphere which floats into the landscape from all the regions of life and determines the form and color of the characters and events which are caught up in it.

Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen in her "Cooking Menus Service" (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$2.25) has given us an atmospheric book on cookery. Its menus and recipes are enveloped in aromas which express the feeling of good times in the home. It is not merely a copious collection of good recipes but a call to the domestic life which it represents as both amusing and blessed. The arrangement and equipment of kitchen, closets, laundry, dining-room intrigues the imagination; the budget is a prize for her who gets it right; and marketing an art to be learned from these pages and enjoyed.

Mrs. Allen believes in the simplification of cooking. She says, "Too much time is spent in the average home in the actual process of cooking. In many cases this can be cut down to approximately one and one-half hours a day." She gives menus and recipes for half-hour meals. She emphasizes the importance of serving three times a day properly proportioned combinations. This is an economy, she urges, because proper combinations of food satisfy the appetite as an unbalanced meal cannot do. Balanced menus are given which, diversified by a list of variants which Mrs. Allen supplies, are sufficient for three times 265 meals. The combinations are so flexible that they may be adjusted to suit the child, the physical worker, or the person of sedentary habits. They may be put up in lunch boxes as well as served on the table.

Twenty-five hundred recipes (planned for six people) include all the types of cooking and of food stuffs familiar on an American table, and a chapter, "From Our Foreign Neighbors" draws deliciously from other cuisines. Entertainment for the home, the garden, the club, the church round out the usefulness of the book to the generous contours of life. Various modes of service, including a chapter on carving, acknowledge the breadth and variety of choice which are included in good taste.

Mrs. Allen is not only a cook but also a philosopher. Scattered through her book are 14 visions, or, as she calls them, editorials, done in free verse. They are felicitous and show her love of home, of order, of family and of large silences and winged adventures in thought as well as busy manipulations of skilled hands.

The following recipes are taken from the volume:

Spice Cake

Six eggs, 1 cupful sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 cupful bread flour, 1 teaspoonful vanilla or other desired flavoring.

Separate the whites from the yolks of the eggs, beat the whites until stiff and dry, the yolks until thick. Add the sugar gradually to the yolks of eggs, beating until the mixture is very light and fluffy. Add the flavoring, then blend in the whites of eggs carefully. Sift the flour and salt three times and fold in gently. Turn at once into a good-sized loaf-cake pan which has been well oiled, dusted with powdered sugar, and the loose sugar thoroughly shaken out. Bake about one hour, having the oven moderately hot to begin with, then increasing the heat to 375 degrees F. when the cake is about half done; lower it toward the end of the baking so that it may not become too dark a color.

Filled Sponge Cake

Remove the center from a sponge cake baked as directed and cover the top and sides of the cake with boiled or fluffy frosting. Sprinkle generously with grated coconut and fill with slightly sweetened and flavored whipped cream just before serving.

Butter Sponge Cake

One-half cupful butter, 7-8 cupfuls sugar, grated rind $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon, 1 tablespoonful lemon juice, 1-2 teaspoonful baking soda, 1-3 teaspoonful salt, 1-2 cupfuls bread flour, 4 eggs.

Cream the butter and add the sugar, then beat the two together. Add the lemon rind and juice, then the yolks of the eggs thoroughly beaten. Sift the soda, salt and flour twice, add them to the mixture, and last of all fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Turn into one large shallow loaf-cake pan or into individual cake pans, well oiled and sprinkled with fine granulated sugar (be sure to tap the pans smartly on the table to dislodge any sugar which does not cling firmly to the oil). Bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees F.—if made in one

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vidual, well-oiled pans and bake in a moderate oven—350 to 375 degrees F.—15 to 20 minutes. Cool, cover with plain frosting, and decorate as desired.

Sponge-Cake Baskets

Make potato-flour sponge-cake batter as directed, bake it in small oiled cupcake pans, and when cold, cut out the centers with a sharp pointed knife. Put a spoonful of jam into each hollow, then cover with sweetened, flavored whipped cream or marshmallow candies or crystallized flower petals. Make the handles from angelica softened by soaking for a few minutes in hot water to make it pliable.

The centers which were removed from the cakes may be used for making a sponge-cake pudding or Betty.

large pan, about 35 to 40 minutes; if in individual pans, about 20 to 25 minutes.

Potato Sponge Cakes

Four eggs, 2-3 cupfuls potato flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful baking powder, 2 tablespoons currants, 2 tablespoons mixed candied peel, 1-8 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1-8 teaspoonful salt.

Separate the whites and the yolks of the eggs, beat the whites stiff, fold in the sugar and half the potato flour with the salt, cinnamon, and baking powder have been sifted. Next add the currants and candied peel mixed with the remaining potato flour. Fold in the yolks of the eggs beaten until lemon-colored. Turn into indi-

Watering House Plants

PLANTS purchased from florists are almost always in small pots. Housewives often assume that the small pots are used as a matter of economy and forthwith shift the plants to pots with more generous proportions. This is a mistake and a common cause of failure in obtaining good flowers. If there is an excess amount of soil in a pot it becomes water soaked and sour, with the result that the leaves turn yellow and drop or else the plant takes on an unhappy and thriftless appearance. Some house plants, geraniums in particular, bloom best when they are somewhat pot bound and in a soil

interferes with its growth. It occasionally happens that the ball of earth in a pot draws away slightly from the sides, leaving a crack through which the water escapes instead of percolating through the soil. A little pressure with the fingers on the soil in the remedy. Too much earth in a pot may also keep the proper amount of water from reaching the roots. When a plant is properly potted, the soil does not come within a half inch of the top. Then the water which is applied will gradually sink into the soil and not run off.

It is showing great lack of consideration for house plants to allow water to stand for any length of time in the saucer under the pot or in a jardiniere or tub. Pots standing in any deep receptacle should always be elevated somewhat, perhaps on an inverted saucer, for otherwise there is danger that water will stand around the roots.

Household Hints

Pastry made of pastry flour will be much lighter and flakier than pastry made of bread flour.

Diagonal lines are greatly in favor. Diagonal folds of trimming on coats and skirts reaffirm the wrap-around silhouette.

When steaming vegetables be sure that the water under the steamer is boiling when the vegetables are placed in it; then cover closely.

By lining the door of the coal bin with heavy tared paper, dust from the coal is prevented from coming through into the cellar.

Boxes or other containers packed too closely in the ice box will stop the circulation of cold air and thus raise the temperature.

When cooking cereals uncover the pan in order to allow the moisture to evaporate. Where evaporation is not allowed to take place the cereal becomes soggy.

A piece of fat salt pork will be found a convenient means of greasing the wires of a broiler before broiling fish. First heat the broiler and then rub the pork over the wires thoroughly.

When a small amount of boiling water is desired quickly the use of a covered flat-bottomed saucepan will be found a more rapid means of heating the water than the use of the usual teakettle.

An emergency "double boiler" can be easily made by placing in the bottom of a large saucepan two or three nails, upon which a smaller saucepan containing the food to be cooked can rest.

It is not necessary to throw out jelly when particles of mold appear upon

which will not hold a great amount of moisture.

All house plants must have water, of course, but may need less than the owner, in the kindness of her heart, has been giving them. If a hollow or ringing sound is heard when the pots are rapped with the knuckles, one may assume safely that water is required. If a heavy, dull sound is given, it is an indication that the soil contains sufficient moisture at that time. Much depends upon condition. Some plants may demand water daily, while others may go two or three days without this attention. In any event, a mere wetting of the surface is useless. The only correct plan to follow is to let the plant get fairly dry and then to apply water until it has moistened all the soil and appears in the saucer. A plant which is very dry may be set in a pan of water until the darkening of the earth at the top of the pot shows that the moisture has penetrated all parts of it.

The use of water which is somewhat warm is a distinct advantage. Very cold water chills a plant and inhibits its growth.

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Telephone Back Bay 7196
Permanent Waving—Marcelling—Shampooing

Send 4c in stamps for generous sample of a pure, fine toilet necessary.

Simply remove the mold, bring the jelly to the boiling point, cool, and set aside for use.

Many old fruit stains can be removed by dipping them in a quart of water containing a teaspoonful of chloride of lime. Rinse well in clean water. Raspberry stains disappear if dipped in a weak solution of ammonia and water.

A portable zinc-covered board the size of a bread board will be found more convenient in the preparation of vegetables and meats and the care of hot dishes, etc., than the usual zinc-covered table. Such a board can be placed directly in the kitchen sink for quick cleansing.

For the woman who likes handwork, a shop is selling linen squares for handkerchiefs with a variety of borders and edges, whose hems are yet unturned and can be treated to the kind of finish which the individual wishes to add. They come individually or in strips of three and may be had in women's sizes or in men's.

Pictorial Dresses in Paris

Special Correspondence

MORNING walk in the Bois may be a disturbing experience this spring, for on the toilettes one meets are worked snatches of stories which transport one rapidly from clime to clime.

Among snow-clad mountains worked in white wool around the garment's hem skin happy skaters. Solemn-looking Egyptians appear on another costume, parading in geometrical rows in front. A lady approaches with a wonderful desert scene portrayed on her coat front. It shows a vast stretch of sand, a few palm trees in the background and the solitary figure of a girl gazing over the waste. One's curiosity is immediately aroused. What is the maiden looking for, and is the object of her search somewhere around the curve? Imagine one's dismay and confusion on finding bright-colored flowers blooming on the other side!

This craze for pictorial embroidery has extended to the smaller details of dress. Exotic birds perch on the instead of fine silk hose, while various animals loiter upon gloves.

Even children have adopted this idea. To be chic for the afternoon walk with nurse in the Champs Elysées they insist on a picture frock like mother's. They are no longer content with clothes which are merely pretty; they must also be amusing. The camel and the elephant seem to be the leading favorites, probably because these remind them of the jolly rides in the zoo. Unadorned handkerchiefs are quite disdained by the small folk. They now carry along small squares of colored lawn with their favorite animal marching around the border.

How to Untie a Hard Knot

Knot

Sometimes a knot seems to defy all one's efforts to get it untied. Here is a plan by means of which a knotted cord, strap, shoe string, or whatever it may be, can be loosened. Put something hard under the knot and then pound it well with a hammer. Beat the knot on all sides. Then drop on the knot a little very hot water, or, if possible, dip the knot into scalding hot water for a few minutes. In most cases it will be found that the knot can then easily be picked apart with the fingers. When it is still a little hard to move use a skewer or similar instrument to pull the knot apart.

Removing Broken Glass

Glass

When there is broken glass on the floor all the small pieces can be effectively taken up by using a wet woolen rag. This rag should be wrapped in paper and thrown away.

Sharpening Scissors at Home

Scissors

You can put a sharp edge on your shears or scissors by cutting a piece of fine sandpaper with them.

An Offer

Send 4c in stamps for generous sample of a pure, fine toilet necessary.

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CHURCHES ASSAIL LIQUOR TRAFFIC

English Bishop Stigmatizes Brew-

ers' and Justices' Power

NOTTINGHAM, April 6 (Special Correspondence)—There was an earnest and enthusiastic campaign conducted in Nottingham recently, in the cause of the "Church Against the Drink Evil," held by the Temperance Council of the Christian churches. Several meetings were held at which noted speakers were present, including the Bishop of Southwell and Isaac Foot.

Particular stress was laid by these speakers upon what the former defined as "the wrongful use of their power and wealth" by the brewers. Referring to local option, the bishop said this appeared to be in the hands of the brewers, who were able to exercise extraordinary power. It did not seem right or fair that men who had wealth and power should force public houses upon districts without any consultation of the people. There was also the option of the justices of the peace, who were able to grant licenses without referring to the public. He asked whether, if the brewers and the magistrates had the option, there ought not to be a place where the people had an option too.

Mr. Foot pointed out that the evil of the liquor traffic was not to be measured by police court statistics.

Thousands of children had been robbed by drink of the happiness which was their due. He was of the opinion that, once this problem of the liquor traffic was solved, there would be no other social difficulty that would not be easier of solution. He knew that these problems would not all vanish as soon as the drink evil was conquered, but the liquor traffic was involved in them all. It thwarted every effort that was made to combat social evils.

Starting from London the itinerary will be to Reykjavik, thence to Jan Mayen Island and Nova Zembla. After making as complete a survey as possible of the island, which is about 600 miles long and 60 miles wide, the Beital will proceed to Franz Josef Land, that medley of islands lying north of the eightieth parallel, until the ice prevents further progress. She will then head for Greenland and New York, where it is hoped to reach by October.

INDIAN PROTECTION OPPOSED BY BURMA

Lack of Internal Communication Forms a Great Handicap to Latter Country

CALCUTTA. March 16 (Special Correspondence)—In the course of his presidential address to the Burma Chamber of Commerce, A. J. Anderson referred to the fallacy, common in Burma as well as in India, that foreign trade drains a country of its resources. As a matter of fact, the overseas trade of Burma has enabled that country to import and pay for commodities it needs on a scale which has increased from 800,000 rupees 40 years ago to 4,000,000 rupees at the present moment. Clearly if she has five times as much to spend today as she had 40 years ago Burma's available resources have not been exhausted in the meantime.

Burma's chief exports are rice, paddy during recent years has increased in value from 500,000 rupees to 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 rupees, while the value of its overseas trade has increased in 40 years from 1,800,000 to 12,400,000 rupees.

Though the population has doubled, the increase of trade not only sustains the larger population, but enables the people to improve their standard of living.

Mr. Anderson, in the course of his stimulating address, impressed on his hearers and on their London head offices that they must be prepared to take a more active part in politics than in the past. Conditions were vitally changed. The Burmese Chamber of Commerce opposed the grant of protection to the Indian iron and steel industry, as well as the state-aided institution of an Indian mercantile marine, and reservation for it of the coasting trade.

The reasons for the chamber's opposition were that the chamber's operation were that the chamber's operation of Burma in the matter of communications and buildings being hopelessly backward, as compared with India, its requirements of diet and cheap freight must for years be on a large scale. Burma had not been handicapped in the past by external communication, but for lack of internal communication, which enormously increased the cost of administration, and retarded the development of many districts. India had failed to realize the needs of this province, which came so late into the Empire and whose identity in every way was so distinct from that of India.

RESEARCH PARTY TO VISIT ARCTIC

Nova Zembla and Franz Josef Land to Be Explored

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5—About the beginning of May, says Lloyds List, there will sail from London the Algarsson Arctic Expedition, which is for the purpose of exploring the northern part of the island of Nova Zembla and to penetrate, as far as ice conditions permit, among the Franz Josef Islands.

Mr. Algarsson, who is of Icelandic descent, will have three natural scientists with him and the trip is intended to last some six to seven months. The northern part of the island is practically unknown and will be explored by three members with sledges and skis, while the ship's party surveys the coast. A converted North Sea trawler, renamed the Beital, will take the party. She is to be fitted with a 15-horse-power motor engine but will rely mainly on sails. The oil drums for current determination purposes. A cinematograph operator will form one of the party.

Starting from London the itinerary will be to Reykjavik, thence to Jan Mayen Island and Nova Zembla. After making as complete a survey as possible of the island, which is about 600 miles long and 60 miles wide, the Beital will proceed to Franz Josef Land, that medley of islands lying north of the eightieth parallel, until the ice prevents further progress. She will then head for Greenland and New York, where it is hoped to reach by October.

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Women's Organizations Advocate Passage of Bills Tending to Remove Inequalities
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5.—The Six-Point Group organized a mass meeting on widows' pensions, equal guardianship of infants and the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, in the Queen's Hall, London, recently, which was supported by several women's organizations.

The Viscountess Rhondda, who presided, pointed out that the three objects of the meeting formed one-half of the reforms on behalf of which the Six-Point Group was founded. These three had been chosen on this occasion because they were ripe for legislation, and could quite easily be carried into law at once. The Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act was passed, rather more than four years ago, but it was no sooner passed than it began to leak, and had gone on leaking at an increasing rate. Laws which were like leaky saucepans were no good on the statute books. What was wanted was an act which said what it meant and meant what it said. Practically all the women's organizations had worked for the measures they were considering that evening. They had been before Parliament many times, had been on the program of the Labor Party for a number of years, and had a large parliamentary majority behind them.

Prof. Winifred Cullis, also speaking on the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, referred to the word "Removal" being in brackets, and said these brackets resembled the attitude of the Government on the matter! She then gave various instances of the way in which the act had been set aside in the case of married women workers, such as Dr. Miall Smith, in St. Pancras, various married women cleaners and bath attendants in the same borough, and married women teachers all over the country. It was impossible for women to give their best to the community unless they had freedom of opportunity in the same way as men.

Henry Snell stressed the importance of widows' pensions in a forceful and earnest speech, and was ably supported by Dame May Whitty, while Isaac Foot argued the case for equal guardianship of children by both parents in a brilliant and witty address.

The following resolution, put from the chair at the close of the meeting, was carried with acclamation: "This mass meeting of the Six-Point Group calls upon the Government, in fulfillment of its pledges, to introduce and carry through all its stages a bill giving pensions to widows, to introduce and carry through all its stages a bill for equal guardianship of infants, and to rectify the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act this session."

ESTHONIA RICH IN OIL SHALE

In Seven Years 500,000 Tons Have Been Treated

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 3.—From 1918 to Jan. 1, 1924, a little over 500,000 metric tons of oil shale have been treated in Estonia, almost all of it coming from Government-owned mines. On dry distillation the oil shale yields up to 33 per cent crude oil; the contents of moisture in raw oil shale is 10 to 25 per cent.

The oil shale has been consumed for various purposes; as fuel, for oil distillation and for production of gas. Part of the shale is also used for experimental purposes at the Kohtla experimental distillery, and the rest is taken for portland cement factories, railways, and gas works.

In cement works the oil shale is dried and ground into fine powder which is blown together with air into revolving circular stoves. By this means most of the oil shale ash falls among the cement clinkers, and remains there as a part of the cement composition. The Estonian Portland Cement Works, Port-kunda, and Aspern have now entirely substituted oil shale for coal, and up to the end of 1923 had 263,000 tons of oil shale. Their requirements for 1924 are calculated at 120,000 tons.

For heating boilers in factories oil shale was used for several years as a substitute for coal and firewood, in special stoves built for the purpose. As the result of experiments made during this period, a furnace of a special type—a large chamber for burning with movable or stop-fire grates, a fire-resistant axle, and a secondary air supply—was constructed, since when several larger factories, under the conviction that oil shale is the cheapest and most suitable local fuel, are reconstructing their boiler houses for heating with oil shale.

The railways have consumed 68,000 tons of oil shale for the heating of locomotives, buildings and workshops, and have ordered 42,000 tons for 1924.

At the end of 1923, 54 per cent of locomotives maintaining the communications were heated with oil shale; furnaces of other locomotives are in process of being furnished with movable fire grates for the purpose of heating with oil shale. Oil shale is used also in smithies suitably adapted and in copper casting stoves.

The oil shale gives as much gas as good gas coal. In 1920 Tallinn (Reval) was lighted with pure oil shale gas. In ordinary horizontal retorts built for the purpose of using coal, oil shale has given up to 283 cubic meters (10,000 cubic feet) gas per ton of oil shale.

WOMEN'S ENTRANCE TO MINISTRY URGED

TORONTO, Ont., April 14 (Special Correspondence)—That women's organizations the world over are joining the peace movement was the statement of Miss Pitton-Tuberville during an address to the Women's Canadian Club. The speaker holds a foremost place in

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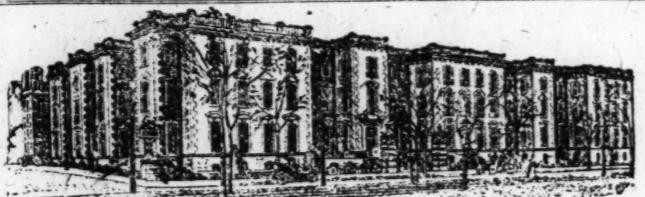
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BOSTON

In speaking of the entry of women to the ministry, Miss Pitton-Tuberville declared that a fuller and completer Christianity would result when this was effected. Masculine ideals had been preached from the pulpit in the past. At the time when better to come when women would have their opportunity.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Exchange Quiet This Week—Government Floating Debt Cut—Some Annual Meetings

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 18.—The markets here this week have been quiet. The advent of the Easter holidays, with the Stock Exchange closed, leaves only four days business to report.

Bankers' clearing house figures, now issued for the seven days ended yesterday show only a small falling off compared with the corresponding period last year. In the matter of the British Government's floating debt, a further reduction of £9,000,000 has taken place. Gilt-edged stocks, which began weak, firmed up the last two days, the 5 per cent War Loan yesterday, for example, rising by 1/2 to 102 1/2 ds. 6d.

Labor Situation Better

The labor situation here has improved, with the prospect of a settlement in both shipyard and coal mining disputes.

Presiding over the Legal Insurance Company meeting here Wednesday, Sir John Beale, who is also concerned in transport interests, compared the strike and the lockout to a duel. Common sense, he said, had abolished the duel and as soon as the workers realized how greatly the volume of their wages was decreased by the stoppage of industry, the strike and the lockout would also become obsolete.

Yet another attempt is being made to settle the coal dispute, which remains a little above the low average of a pound. A circular from the Rubber Growers' Association proposes the formation of a central organization for the selling of rubber upon a co-operative basis and a committee is to be appointed to work out the details. There is sufficient preliminary support.

The association has received numerous promises of help, and claims the time is ripe for definite action to meet Herbert Hoover's recent proposal for a joint agency in the United States for buying raw materials, including rubber. In this connection, J. Douglas Fletcher, presiding over the Roseau-Ceylon Rubber Company, meeting here this week, has agreed to sell and sold the whole of last year's crop from its warehouse and had been able to declare a 6 per cent dividend, despite the low prices prevailing.

Improved Rubber Outlook

An optimistic tone was also adopted by P. J. Burgess, presiding over the Merton Rubber Syndicate's annual meeting here Tuesday, though this concern little more than covered its expenses during the last year. Mr. Burgess said, however, that the situation is encouraging since the world rubber stocks now do not exceed 125 million yards.

Another interesting meeting here this week was that of the Cunard Steamship Company. This concern reduced its dividend from 7 1/2 to 5 per cent while waiting for better times. Presiding over the meeting, Sir Thomas Royden pointed out the serious effect that the recent United States immigration restrictions is having upon Cunard's business. This company nevertheless increased its earnings last year by \$300,000 and is now operating a slightly bigger tonnage than before the war.

It is announced here today that Sir Auckland Geddes, formerly the British Ambassador to Washington, has accepted a directorship in the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company. City opinion regards this as appropriate, considering the large interests this company has been building up in United States and Canada.

NEVADA COPPER HAS BETTER YEAR

Annual report of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company shows \$2,04,676 of net earnings after depreciation, but before depletion, equal to \$1.05 a share. In 1922 there was a \$1,123,622 loss after depreciation, and a \$1,191,646 charge for flotation litigation settlement, mill fire loss and shut-down. The 1921 report showed a \$1,633,164 loss after depreciation and other charges.

Current assets on Dec. 31, 1922, totalled \$8,399,750, contrasted with \$11,385 current liabilities, leaving \$7,055,959 of net working capital, compared with \$6,132,523 a year previous, and \$7,325,997 at the close of 1921.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLYDE SHIPPING

GLASGOW, April 8 (Special Correspondence)—The outlook for shipbuilding in the yards of the Clyde distinctly brightened than it has been at some time. The figures for the month of March went up with a bound, but that was in a measure due to the completion of work that was held up by the boilermakers' strike.

In all 16 vessels were launched with a total tonnage of 58,218. Not for 11 years had there been so large an output in March. In 1913 the tonnage amounted to 61,053 and that was a record at the time.

TASMANIA TO GAIN A NEW INDUSTRY

HOBART, Tasmania, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—According to the Premier there is every prospect of another large industry being established in Tasmania. He informed members of Parliament that the time the State Hydroelectric Department had been in negotiation with the view of supplying power to this industry, the nature of which he could not at present disclose. Word had just come to hand that the industry which was established elsewhere would shortly close down and remove to Tasmania, involving an expenditure of £1,000,000. It would be second in size only to the zinc works.

SILK PRICES SLUMP IN JAPAN
YOKOHAMA, April 18 (AP)—The raw silk market broke badly today, the standard grade dropping to 1750 yen a thousand kip. The market threatened with stagnation. The drop is credited to the admission of exclusion by the American Comptroller, and the decline in the yen exchange.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS
NEW YORK, April 18—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$7,714,581,000, an increase of 5.1 per cent over last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 0.1 per cent.

WHITE EAGLE OIL INCOME
NEW YORK, April 18—President H. S. Parsons of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co., presiding over the stockholders' meeting the dividend policy of the board announced at the last annual meeting. He stated directors would declare a dividend on the common stock as soon as it became reasonably certain that regular dividends could be maintained.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAY
The leading stock exchanges, produce and commodity markets of the United States were closed today. The Boston Stock Exchange will remain closed tomorrow, Patriots' Day. The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed until Monday.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK SAGGING

Less Pork Consumed, While Supplies Increase—Cattle Dull—Sheep Lower

CHICAGO, April 18 (Special)—On a lighter run of hogs this week the trade has not been able to hold its place, reflecting restricted consumption of pork products. The trade has been handicapped during the first three months of this year with a 35 per cent increase in supplies compared with the corresponding time last year.

Considerable opposition to the plan was met from large holders of the preferred stock, with the result that the plan was rejected. This was immediately followed by the passing of the preferred dividend.

Like other packing companies, Wilson & Son, Inc., the General Appraisers find that lamp shades composed of woven figure silk, ornamented with small wooden beads, were properly taxed at the rate of 75 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1430, act of 1922. Claim was made by the new financing was to take the form of 250,000 shares of no par value preferred \$8 stock. It was to rank ahead of the present \$10,079,000 7 per cent preferred and the 202,181 shares of no par common.

Overruling a protest of James A. Hearn & Son, Inc., the General Appraisers find that lamp shades composed of woven figure silk, ornamented with small wooden beads, were properly taxed at the rate of 75 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1430, act of 1922. Claim was made by the new financing was to take the form of 250,000 shares of no par value preferred \$8 stock. It was to rank ahead of the present \$10,079,000 7 per cent preferred and the 202,181 shares of no par common.

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Overruling a protest of James A. Hearn &

NEARLY 150 OUT TO GET PLACE ON AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM

F. T. Zuna and C. H. DeMar Are Favored to Win the Boston A. A. Marathon

With a change in the distance to be run, one of the largest entry lists ever received, and the race being designated as the final test for membership on the United States Olympic team, never before in the history of the run has so much interest been taken in the annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon race as is the case this year.

No less than 144 athletes have already sent in their entries, and the closing time has been extended until 11:55 tomorrow morning. The race will start at Woburn, Mass., promptly at 10 a.m. tomorrow and end opposite the B. A. clubhouse, Boston.

The American Olympic committee which is to select the men who will be sent to France will watch the contest and pick six men. According to present plans, the first six, provided they are eligible to represent the United States, will go, the first four to run and the other two as reserves. Said the committee according to press reports such as F. T. Zuna of New York and C. H. DeMar of Melrose, Mass., for some unaccountable reason, however, fail to place, there is a chance that they may be picked. President W. C. Trout of the A. A. U., who is also chairman of the selection and approval committee for the Olympic track and field team, has ordered a meeting to take place at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the B. A. clubhouse to determine who will make the Olympic choices, who will probably fall with the Marathon race, Mr. J. Ryan, former Olympic competitor and present coach of Colby College.

The athletic committee of the B. A. headed by Chairman Albert Genger Jr. has done everything to obtain ideal conditions to make the race serve as a satisfactory Olympic test, even to lengthening the course to the full Olympic distance of 26 miles 385 yards.

Those who have followed this annual affair cannot help becoming enthusiastic over the possible outcome of this year's race. Four former runners will be among the starters. They are C. H. DeMar, of the Melrose Post No. 90, American Legion; F. T. Zuna, Millrose Athletic Club, N. Y.; C. W. A. Linder, Boston; and C. H. Kennedy, Cramet A. C., Port Chester, N. Y., three of whom are still big factors in Marathon running.

DeMar and Zuna are picked as the favorites for they are running in top form and each has won the race, the former three times, 1911, 1922 and 1923, while being the only runner to win three times. Zuna has already secured a victory over the Melrose man this year obtained in the Laurel-to-Baltimore race earlier in the year, at which time he established the American record of 24:41m. 39.2-5s. for the Olympic distance. DeMar came in third, Zuna again added fame to his name this year by winning the Pontiac-to-Detroit Marathon about six weeks ago. DeMar probably has the advantage in the B. A. race through knowing this course a little better than the Millrose man.

The first eight to finish last year were as follows: 1. DeMar; 2. Zuna; 3. Walter Carlson, Chicago; 4. A. R. Michelson; 5. Cygnus A. C., N. Y.; 6. Gunther Nilsson, Elmhurst American A. C.; 7. T. A. Nester, Erickson, Franklin Avenue, N. Y.; 8. W. W. T. Kennedy. All eight are entered in this year's race. It would be well for those interested to view closely the activities of these eight for there is every possibility that at least half of them may represent the nation through their efforts tomorrow. Carlson, now racing for the Police Club of New York, is the only one of the eight who made the team back in 1913. Michelson never won, but has always been a strong contender and may figure this year. Nilsson and Erickson probably will not be noticeable because they are likely to run together which has hampered their chance of a possible win. Linder and Kennedy should finish well in the list, as they have many-times been before.

Many look to see a new winner proclaimed this year, however, for the entry list is large and an "unknown" comes through unannounced. Two Pacific coast contenders will bear watching. They are W. J. Churchill of the Olympic Club, Los Angeles, and Paul Newman. Churchill has the respect of all on the coast, and his being selected for his state's coaches for his program has already started him off the course, and looks forward to placing among the first six. Churchill says Newman may surprise, as he is also a strong runner on the coast.

Otto Lakes of the Millrose Club, whose entry was received with Zuna's, has finished with the first 10 each time he has raced, his best being 1919, when he placed second. He has not registered with the entry list as follows:

1. F. H. Dalessio, Melrose.
2. E. H. Flanagan, Natick.
3. Frank Vasiliopoulos, New York.
4. J. T. Gargan, Boston.
5. T. J. McAndrews, Lowell.
6. R. A. McNaughan, Bridgewater, Conn.
7. R. E. Mundra, Cleveland, Ohio.
8. R. P. Phillips, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
9. F. P. Johnson, Philadelphia.
10. Evangelos Bourdalis, New York.
11. W. Benson, Mattapan.
12. Jerome Staggenborg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
13. George W. H. Heald, Natick.
14. T. F. Heslop, Westerly, R. I.
15. Henry Kanto, Claremont, N. H.
16. William Rosett, New York.
17. John Lamb, Biddeford, Me.
18. G. F. Hastings, New Haven, Conn.
19. Adji Daumo, Boston.
20. T. E. Quinlan, Medford.
21. George Costarola, Dorchester.
22. D. B. Nichols, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.
23. J. W. White, South Boston.
24. Bernard Parfumore, Dorchester.
25. F. E. Carleton, E. Sandwich, Mass.
26. A. B. Linton, Montpelier, Vt.
27. H. G. Gillin, Dorchester.
28. Edward Lyons, Dorchester.
29. Oswald Sparre, Auburn, Me.
30. G. W. Montague, Washington, D. C.
31. George W. C. Morriston, Morristown, N. J.
32. H. A. Stanton, Westerly, R. I.
33. K. K. Schell, Natick.
34. Gus O'Neill, Dorchester.
35. Clarence M. Delia, Brockton.
36. H. E. Murray, Manchester, N. H.
37. J. P. Henigan, Dorchester.
38. Otto Alonius, Quincy.
39. R. E. Thigley, Lynn.
40. J. C. Keane, New York.
41. George Tindale, Albany, N. Y.
42. George Duncan, Lynn.
43. Robert Allen, Portchester, N. Y.
44. Frank Martin, Portchester, N. Y.
45. Andrew Dowling, Portchester, N. Y.
46. John Ross, Portchester, N. Y.
47. Edward Sandberg, Portchester, N. Y.
48. W. J. Kennedy, Portchester, N. Y.
49. Alfred Carlson, Boston.
50. Hunnar Ohman, Boston.
51. Peppino Portofito, Cambridge.
52. W. E. Moran, South Natick.
53. G. P. King, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn.
54. Thomas Mulligan, Chelsea, N. Y.
55. S. N. Meragora, New York.
56. F. T. Zuna, New York.

HEAL WINS TWO GAMES

TOLEDO, O., April 18 (Special).—Double victory was scored by H. H. Heal of this city from George Moore of New York in the United States National Championship. Three games were played yesterday, the first going by 50 to 40 in 66 innings, and the second by 50 to 38 in 66 frames. Heal had runs of 5 and 4, Moore two of 5.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Georgetown 8, Harvard 4.

Princeton 5, Cornell University 0.

Yale 5, Tufts 0.

Vermont 7, Fordham 0.

N. Y. U. 7, St. Francis 2.

Connecticut A. C. 15, St. Stephens 7.

Three-Cushion Play Reaches a Crisis

League Leader Faces Four Hard Road Engagements

NATIONAL THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	T.	P.
R. L. Cannefax, Detroit	56	22	11	718
J. M. Layton, St. Louis	51	23	10	689
Otoe Lakes, New York	47	27	12	634
John Connelly, Worcester	45	29	12	624
Peter Conolly, Worcester	42	32	11	592
R. R. Smith, Worcester	41	33	17	513
Arthur Newberry, Kirkwood, N. Y.	38	36	10	506
D. S. B. Sirgen Jr., Boston	37	37	9	492
H. Montague, Washington, D. C.	35	39	13	369
Michael Andelco, Boston	34	40	10	365
Joseph Flynn, New York	29	46	9	250

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 18.—Four engagements on the road next week in which R. L. Cannefax of Detroit, the league leader, tackles two of his leading opponents and another of restated contenders bring crisis in the United States National Championship. Three

Tootell Bettered Mark for Hammer Throwing

Brunswick, Me., April 18

F. D. TOOTELL, Intercollegiate Hammer throwing champion, and America's hope in the coming Olympic Games, today exceeded the world's record in an unofficial toss on the Bowdoin College athletic field. The hammer crashed through the high board fence and fell 190 ft. 7 1/2 in. from the point where it was thrown. The world's record is 18ft. 6 1/2 in., made by P. J. Ryan of New York in 1913.

Tootell, working under the direction of his old Bowdoin coach, J. J. Magee, made eight trial throws. The poorest measured 181 feet. All throws were measured by an accredited engineer. Coach Magee predicted that in another week Tootell would toss the hammer over 200 feet.

ONLY TWO MORE DAYS FOR BOWLING

New Singles Mark of 389 Made by Walsh

WORLD'S CANDLEPIN BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W.	L.	T.	P.
Engle Alley, Boston	1620	1	0	1620
Hippodrome, Southbridge	1580	1	0	1580
Superior No. 1, Springfield	1532	1	0	1532
The Rover, Boston	1522	1	0	1522
Elm Street, Somerville, Mass.	1515	1	0	1515
Burns & Loring, Worcester	1515	1	0	1515
Elite Alley, Attleboro	1509	1	0	1509
Webster Alley, Roxbury	1506	1	0	1506
Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.	1502	1	0	1502
Milford Five, Milford	1492	1	0	1492

(Doubles)

Whalen and Pettingill, Jamaica Plain

703 Archie Walsh, Mattapan

691 Dan and Bill, Boston

659 Dan and Ralph, Springfield

651 Ennis and Schultz, Pittsfield

646 Drury and Kanis, Fitchburg

645 Mauro and Keough, Waltham

645 Baker and Pfeiffer, Marlboro

640 Pero and Stack, E. Boston

637 Baltzer and Flynn, Lynn

(Singles)

Archie Walsh, Mattapan

639 J. W. Pettingill, Jamaica Plain

634 G. L. Kope, Fitchburg

624 James Ellis, Pittsfield

623 Joseph Pucko, Fitchburg

622 W. E. Baker, Arlington

622 Joseph Boniglio, Boston

621 Walter Bassett, Marlboro

621 Thomas McLaughlin, Framingham

620 J. T. Alberta, E. Boston

619 C. L. Jackson, Milwaukee

618 R. E. Maupome, Chicago

617 C. L. Jackson, Milwaukee

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WASHINGTON TO START TOMORROW

Track Team to Compete in the Kansas Relays—Combinations Are Strong

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18 (Special)—Washington University's track team, which will open its outdoor season tomorrow at the University of Kansas relay meet, has a strong combination this year and expects to produce one-mile and half-mile relay combinations strong enough to defeat Missouri Valley Conference rivals. Last year the Red and Green runners, coached by G. L. Rider, produced a one-mile relay team that won at the Conference meet, and a half-mile combination that set a new record.

That the Washington relay runners, particularly in the one-mile event, are to be taken seriously, is shown by the fact that in a dual meet with Vanderbilt University recently the half-mile team covered the distance in 1m. 38 3-10s., which is less than 2s. slower than the Valley record. It was the first outdoor meet, and the competition was not strong. This time is expected to be considerably decreased when the athletes are forced to exert themselves.

Lionel Andewert '24, R. A. Blanchard '24 and J. A. Bier '24, captain of the team, are the three veterans of the a923 combination who are again in running shoes. The other member of the half-mile combination is M. R. Threlkeld '27, who has been doing impressive work and is having little difficulty in holding his own in the runs.

The greatest improvement in the Washington strength is in the high jump. Frederick Hageman '27 has been showing steady improvement in his high jumping, and of late has been doing six feet regularly. In P. K. Well '25, Coach Rider had developed a good weight man, but it will be interesting to see him in any attempt for the rest of the season. H. F. Kurus '26 is showing good form with the javelin.

A. J. Willman '26, who ran for the freshmen last year, has been doing excellent work in running the 880-yard race, and as a member of the one-mile relay team. He is one of the new members of the squad who promise to develop into stars. Another addition who is going to prove a hard man to defeat is D. T. Savignac '26, who runs the two-mile event. He was the ace of the Washington cross-country team, and is in fine condition.

Practically all the other members of the squad are veterans. Bier, captain Providence, and Massachusetts' match is due to the showing made by Providence at the Argawan Hunt Club links yesterday when it defeated the strong South Shore team 6 to 2. It was the first victory of the season for Providence and the first defeat for South Shore. Providence had its full strength in the lineup for the first time this year and won the first four matches by wide margins. Bruce Burn moved into the lead for second place by defeating Brooklyn, with which it was tied for third place, 7 to 2. As a rule the individual matches were pretty even, two of them being won at the home hole. Middlesex and North Shore had the closest battle of the day, the former winning by a single match while two of the individual matches went 20 holes and another was decided at the eighteenth. Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Middlesex, was forced to play a hole before winning from Miss Margaret Curtis, North Shore, while Mrs. H. H. Hicks of North Shore, was carried the same distance by Mrs. A. P. Chase.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

REDS VS. THE DAY	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	6	6	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	1	2	.500
New York	1	2	.500
Washington	1	2	.500
Cleveland	0	0	.667

RED SOX DEFEAT YANKEES AGAIN

The Boston Red Sox made it two out of three against the New York champions, yesterday, winning a score of 9 to 1. The Yankees looked far from a champion aggregation with three hits to contend against them and even Ruth was unable to find the angle to the pitching of Ferguson for the local team. New York threatened once to tie the score in the fourth, when with the lead and only one out, Ferguson struck out the next two batters in order. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.	
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland at Detroit.

CHICAGO WINS ON ERRORS

Chicago, April 18.—Chicago made it two out of three against St. Louis yesterday, defeating the Cardinals 5 to 3. Louis gave poor support to pitchers Vangilder and Bayne, the latter allowing only five scattered hits after the fifth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Chicago	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

Batteries—Hoffman and O'Neill; Hoyt, Rettger, Shields and Seeling; Umpires—Connolly and Dineen. Time—2h. 5m.

ATHLETICS WIN BY DOUBLE STEAL

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Philadelphia lost the first game yesterday by the score of 4 to 2. The winning run was made in the eighth inning, but the steal in which Pitcher Zahnhiser threw to second base instead of the home plate by mistake.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Batteries—Heimlich, Baumgartner, Hart and Perkins; Zahnhiser and Ruel. Umpires—Rowland, Evans and Nalin.

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Batteries—Connally, Lyons and Schalk; Vangilder, Bayne and Seeler. Umpires—Owens and Holmes. Time—2h. 10m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

WON	LOST	P.C.	
Boston	1	0	1.000
New York	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	0	1	.333

SEALS THURSDAY

Boston at Philadelphia (train).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (train).
New York vs. Brooklyn 2 to 0 innings.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 4.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Giants' REFLIT PITCHER WINS

NEW YORK, April 18.—Two home runs by Brooklyn in the first inning were the only runs secured by them against the New York Giants, here yesterday. In a high-scoring game which would be a new York 3 to 2, Wally Dean, the Giant's new pitcher, allowed the Superbas only four hits after the first inning in his first big league appearance. A home run by Gehrig in the fifth tied the score.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Batters—Dean and Snyder; Vance and Hart. Time—1h. 45m.

CUBS ARE EAST WINNERS

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Chicago made a total of 10 runs in the first game against the New York Cardinals, 7 to 4. Bottomley hit a home run over the right field fence, his first hit of the season. Grantham's batteing featured the game with a home run, a double and two singles in five times at bat. Score by innings:

Weather Bureau Will Inform Two Balloons

Washington, April 18

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the weather bureau, it was announced today, to send the weather conditions and forecasts to two balloons in the national elimination balloon race, to begin April 25.

Each balloon will be equipped with a small radio receiving set and will be supplied with information from stations at San Antonio, from which point the race will start: Houston, Fort Worth, Memphis, St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

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St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

Batteries—Hoffman and O'Neill; Hoyt, Rettger, Shields and Seeling; Umpires—Connolly and Dineen. Time—2h. 5m.

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Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Batteries—Heimlich, Baumgartner, Hart and Perkins; Zahnhiser and Ruel. Umpires—Rowland, Evans and Nalin.

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St. Louis	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	0	1	.333

SEALS THURSDAY

Boston at Philadelphia (train

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

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in the following news stand: Hewitt's Book
Store.

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Hotel Del Coronado

Fellows

The Christian Science Monitor
is FOR SALE IN FELLOWS, CALIF., or
the following news stand: Alken's News
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The Individual Touchstone Applied to Poetry

If we turn to that immense reservoir of information about our language, the Oxford Dictionary, we shall look in vain for the meaning of "touchstone" in the sense of a test of literature or art. Yet it would be hard to think of, or indeed to devise, a more striking or more concrete means of judging poetry than the one proposed by Matthew Arnold in his deservedly famous essay prefixed to Ward's "English Poets." How, in the last analysis, shall we evaluate poetry, he asks early in this essay—a bold question indeed. "There can be no more useful help," he replies, "for discovering what poetry belongs to the class of the truly excellent, and can therefore do us most good, than to have always in one's mind lines and expressions of the great masters, and to apply them as a touchstone to other poetry." Still more comprehensively, and emphatically he declares that we shall find these "an infallible touchstone for detecting the presence or absence of high poetic quality, and also—a sweeping test indeed—the degree of this quality, in all other poetry which we may place beside them."

As actual criteria, accordingly, he offers a dozen passages from Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Milton. From Dante he takes the "simple, but perfect line."

In His will is our peace,
(still) more effective in the original,
"In la sus voluntade e nostra pace";
from Shakespeare, Hamlet's words to Horatio,

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain
To tell my story,
and from Milton,

Darken'd so, yet shone
Above them all the arch-angel; but
his face
Deep scars of thunder had intrenched,
and care.

Sat on his faded cheek.
Or course, he cautions us, "we are not to require this other poetry to resemble them," but here, he holds, is the quality which enables us to use these as tests.

For the rest of the essay he is engaged in bringing in rapid historical survey various representative poets to the strict test of these touchstones. Chaucer and Burns, as well as Dryden,

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Gentle Judgment

When he was questioned about his religious opinions—about all sorts of things on which it seems to us a gross impertinence to question a stranger—every letter was answered, and with such courtesy, such gentleness, such willingness to assume the best of those who criticised him, as to compel the admission that there was something of saintliness in the life of Darwin. To one who had attacked him rather vehemently, and then apologised, Darwin wrote: "Do not think I was annoyed at your letter. I saw that you had been thinking with animation and, therefore, expressed yourself strongly, and so I understood."—A. Maude Royden, in "The Friendship of God."

Lukas schreibt, dass Jesus in das Haus Simons, eines Pharisäers, ging,

Resurrection Eve

(A Woman Speaks)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I came behind and saw his brow faint-aureoled, and I touched his hem and knew strange things; yet they mock me now For dreaming them.

Through yesternoon's dim hours it seemed
The scoffers and the scribes were right;
But I still believe that I saw, not dreamed,
That ring of light.

He comforted me before the crowd,
And shall I join them to deny?
Nay, for I know that behind the cloud
Still shines the sky.

"Thou hadst faith," he said, and healed me then.
I will go at dawn, though laughed to scorn,
For I know I shall see that light again.
Tomorrow morn.

T. Morris Longstreth.

The Charm of New Orleans

CITIES are like people. Some have beauty, some charm, and some even have that indefinable something we call personality. New Orleans has all three.

As you approach her gates you feel her presence, as it were, waiting there to welcome you like some dark-eyed Southern belle of the olden time. As you enter you fall at once under her spell. The fragrance of the oleander and of the jasmine clings about her. The Hibiscus flower is her symbol. Romance. Color.

New Orleans has a history unique among American cities. Spain, France, and England had a hand in her building. Saint and villain, cavalier and Indian, each contributed his bit toward weaving for her a background as romantic as any we associate with cities of the Old World. The French quarter even today is like a bit out of old Paris. The Spanish influence is clearly traced in the sunny patios, while the Cabildo, that famous old building in Jackson Square, now a museum, was built by the Spaniards before the coming of the French.

The wide palm-lined avenues in the newer part of the city are impressively beautiful, bordered by stately mansions or gay little bungalows half smothered in flowers and subtropical foliage.

The parks are a joy. The palms and flowers there are at their best and loveliest. City Park, the largest, is surely one of the most beautiful public parks in the country. The Delgado Museum stands near its center facing a long avenue of Royal palms. A lagoon winds here and there to reflect the austere beauty of a Greek portico or the stone arch of a picturesque bridge. Swans break the dark shadows of its surface: swans pure white and jet black.

Audubon Park is much smaller but just as lovely. To the gardens where stands the statue of Audubon, the lover of birds, the way lies between great live oaks which arch far overhead. The sunlight filters down through a mesh of shimmering green and fairy festoons of Spanish moss. These ancient trees once guarded the approach to a stately old plantation house which stood upon the spot where fountains now play, and the melody of mocking birds burst from a bower of bloom.

Orchards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Where are the snows of yesteryear?"
Villon, did you not know
Beauty unceasing is,
Though seasons come and go?

Mourn not December's past,
When, for a poet's delight,
Far orchards, row on row,
With pealed snows drift white!

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

Had we never loved so kindly,

who shall say that I have not my own precious touchstones, too? And who shall say that they are not as valid as Arnold's?

Arnold's fallacy then is clear. Poetry is intensely personal, appealing to a constantly varying mood and emotion. This does not mean that I am advocating mere relativity in the valuation of poetry, that any man's response to anything in metrical form is as sound and final as any other man's. For there are parables in the realm of literature; there is doggerel, and there is tawdriness and eccentricity and triviality. But suppose I find something permanently moving, something of rare imaginative insight in Wordsworth's conjectures over the song of the Highland lass in "The Solitary Reaper." Suppose I find untold implications in Keats' line,

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.

Or suppose I feel the simple finality of universal experience in Burns' stanza beginning—

In Quest of Swiss Jonquils

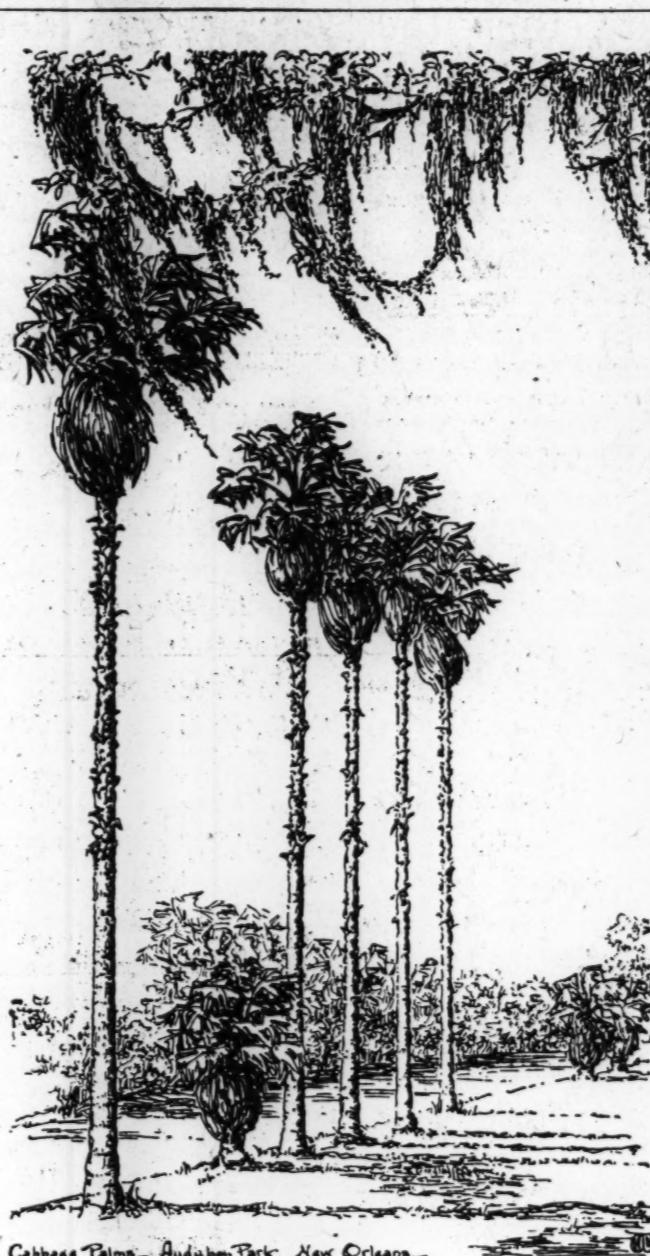
Up the little Alpine path near Montreux we passed by tidy Swiss vineyards, and later through a wood thick with stalwart chestnut trees. The fantastic dark branches of the trees contrasted with the delicate verdant green of their foliage. Little blue periwinkles peeped up cheerfully from mossy glades as we passed by. Violet scents were in the air. Tomtits with their black caps and emerald waistcoats, and modest little chaffinches were busy on their summer homes, as the sun was mounting high over the ridges.

From the high pasture we looked down into the Rhone valley, the river glistening between the fertile fields; on its banks the old town of Monthey, dimmed by the blue mist. Further jaunting brought us to the little village of Trois Trolles, whose musical name conjured visions of a pretty waterfall, where the old church steeples towered far above the little brown chalets, which seemed to hug themselves into a tiny cluster, as if seeking protection in union.

A smiling boniface assured us that we had chosen well: our time, for "les jonquilles" were in full bloom in the fields outside the village. As we wandered through the narrow streets peasant women, in ancient homespun clothes of beautifully blending colors, came out of their homes, pausing on their doorsteps to say, "Bon jour, mesdames," doubtless meaning what "les étrangers" were doing so high in the mountains early in the spring.

The open fields beyond the village were abloom with yellow gold, saffron diadems streaked with green in a spacious setting of early morning. The hill was strewn with slender topaz flowers. Further off, the tall green pines in vigorous splendor, young sap shooting through their limbs, marked the fringe of the large patches of amber spattered fields. Clear-cut in sharp outline against the turquoise sea, was the summit of the Dent du Midi, its shaggy precipices, holding in huge troughs, billows of everlasting snow.

Lukas schreibt, dass Jesus in das Haus Simons, eines Pharisäers, ging,



Cabbage Palms, Audubon Park, New Orleans

Höflichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN könnte meinen, dass in diesem „dass er mit ihm ässe“. Nach der Erzählung ließ es Simon an Höflichkeit fehlen; denn er wusch nicht den Menschen einen Teil zu bilden scheinen, manchmal ein bedauerlicher Mangel an Höflichkeit sich empfindlich bemerkbar macht. Ja, man möchte sagen, dass Höflichkeit eine herrliche Errungenschaft ist, die so notwendig ist, und nach dem allgemein so sehr verlangt wird, dass sie jedermann sich aneignet sollte. Eine ansprechende Auslegung des Begriffs Höflichkeit beschreibt sie als die „aus Freundschaft geborene, gewohnheitsmäßig geübte Höflichkeit; Artigkeit; Wohlwollen“. Henry Drummond nennt die Höflichkeit „Liebe im gesellschaftlichen Verkehr“. Wenn die Höflichkeit als das verstanden wird, was sie ist, wird sie nicht als leere Oberflächlichkeit sondern als etwas sehr Hochachtungswürdiges angesehen werden.

Man sollte es nie so eilig haben, dass man keine Zeit findet, höflich zu sein. Wenn man auch von der eingeschränkten Verbindung einer nötigen Arbeit ganz in Anspruch genommen ist und dabei unterbrochen werden sollte, so ist dies keine Entschuldigung für eine Vernachlässigung der Höflichkeit. Wer das Verlangen hat, höflich und wohlwollend zu sein, sollte zwischen Höflichkeit und dem, was Höflichkeit nur zu sein scheint, unterscheiden können. Zuwischen ist die scheinbare Höflichkeit nur Verkleidung, ein armes äußerer Anstrich, um eigentümliche Beweggründe zu verdecken. Indem man vielleicht nach Bewunderung und Gunst trachtet, trägt man eine erhebliche Höflichkeit zur Schau und hofft daraus Nutzen zu ziehen.

Lady Blessington schrieb irrtümlicherweise: „Die Hauptforderungen eines Höflings sind ein biegsames Gewissen und eine unbegrenzte Höflichkeit“. Wer trotz der gegenwärtigen christlichen Aufklärung noch darunter minderwertige Eigenschaften hat, ist überdaran und braucht sehr notwendig Heilung.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erlöst und segnet die Welt. Sie lehrt, wie man in allen Dingen zwischen dem Wahren und dem Falschen unterscheidet. Es gibt wohl Christliche Wissenschaftler, die in den anscheinend strengen Vorschriften über feines Benehmen nicht genügend bewandert sind. Diese werden deswegen jedoch nicht als unhöflich oder unfreundlich erfüllt, sondern sie bekunden, wenn sie die göttliche Liebe durch die Eigenschaften Güte, Großmut, Gastfreundlichkeit zum Ausdruck bringen, Höflichkeit.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns auch, dass alle in Wahrheit die Erben des göttlichen unbegrenzten Guten sind, und dass das Böse unwirklich ist, dass es weder zu einer Person noch zu einem Ding gehört. Das Böse ist einfach eine Annahme, der nie eine Wahrheit zu Grunde lag. Irrtum oder das Böse ist daher nie ein Teil von Gottes Idee, dem Menschen, und hat weder die Macht noch die Beharrlichkeit, sich an eine Idee Gottes, des Guten, festzuklammern. Wenn wir durch die Christliche Wissenschaft zu dieser ewigen Wahrheit der unendlichen Liebe erwacht sind, sollten wir uns eilig prüfen und die Gedanken aus uns austreiben, die dem Guten fremd sind und uns daran hindern möchten, gegen unser Nächsten-Liebe zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Auf diese Weise wohnen wir im Guten, strömen Liebe, Güte, Wohlthätigkeit, Glückseligkeit, Gesundheit, Barmherzigkeit und Gerechtigkeit aus und leben die Goldene Regel, die die wirkliche Höflichkeit ausmacht.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft lernen wir reich denken, und unsere Arbeit ist das Ergebnis unseres Denkens. Mrs. Eddy sagt in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutter-Kirche vom Jahre 1900 (S. 2): „Der rechte Denker arbeitet; er verwendet wenig Zeit auf gesellschaftliche Wege und Dinge und wirkt zum Wohle der Gesellschaft durch sein Beispiel und seine Arbeit“. Der rechte Denker braucht nicht streng Regeln und Vorschriften; er weiß, was recht ist, und handelt danach. Auf diese Weise bringt er Liebe und Güte zum Ausdruck.

Lukas schreibt, dass Jesus in das Haus Simons, eines Pharisäers, ging,

Courtesy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COURTESY sometimes seems to be pitifully lacking in this busy, hurrying, rushing existence of which men appear to be a part. It might be said that courtesy is a wonderful attainment, which is much needed, much to be desired, and should be attained by all. An appealing definition of courtesy is "politeness originating in kindness and exercised habitually; courtliness; graciousness." Henry Drummond wrote of courtesy as "love in society." When courtesy is understood for what it is, it will not be considered trivial, but something to be greatly esteemed.

Never should one be in too great a hurry to be polite. If one is busily engaged in what is necessary and an interruption should come, there is no excuse for lack of courtesy. If one desires to be courteous and gracious, he should be able to differentiate between courtesy and that which only appears to be courtesy. Sometimes apparent courtesy may be but artificiality, a poor varnish to cover selfish motives. One may crave admiration and favors, and by assuming a seeming courtesy may think he will profit thereby. Lady Blessington mistakenly wrote, "The chief requisites for a courtier are a flexible conscience, and an inflexible politeness." One in this day of Christian enlightenment possessing qualities so inferior is in a sad state, and stands greatly in need of improvement.

Christian Science is redeeming and blessing the world. It teaches how to discriminate between the true and the false in everything. There may be Christian Scientists not educated sufficiently in the ways of etiquette to understand its apparently rigid rules. These will not, however, be found uncivil or unkind, but reflecting divine Love,—expressing the qualities of loving-kindness, generosity, hospitality, —they will manifest courtesy.

Through Christian Science we learn to think aright, and our work is the result of our thinking. Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 2). "The right thinker works; he gives little time to society manners or matters, and benefits society by his example and usefulness." The right thinker does not require rigid rules and regulations; he knows what is right and acts in accordance therewith, expressing love and kindness.

Luke writes of Jesus' being entertained at meat" in the home of Simon, a Pharisee. According to the narrative, Simon failed in courtesy; for he did not wash the Master's feet, which in those days was an expression of courtesy. Had his thought been less

Alfalfa Coming

Rain last night has left the field Bare as though a goblin kept it; Inch by inch the fellow kneeled And picked it clean; and his wife swept it.

To-morrow morning when I pass A million particles will shine, As if the sky had been of glass. And had fallen, shattered fine.

But on the third day will appear Green between me and the sun. Behind each cloud a mouse's ear Shall go softly, lest they run.

—Mark van Doren, in Scribner's Magazine.

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1924

EDITORIALS

AN INFLUENTIAL newspaper of Vienna, in an article deplored the pending immigration legislation in the United States Congress, says that it sets up an "insurmountable obstacle to the refugee European worker, fleeing from hunger and political pressure to what has hitherto been known as a new free world, an industrial workshop, and the mightiest

center of agricultural production in the universe." In a way the comment is pathetic. To some it may seem that it presents the United States in the light of a callous and indifferent nation refusing to share with others the bounty which nature and, to some extent, the wisdom of their progenitors have provided for them. To the liberal internationalist there may be force in the plea that the natural wealth of the world belongs to all its people, regardless of race, social standing or legally conferred privileges. Indeed, it has been the rule of the United States, up to within a comparatively few years, that its natural opportunities were thus at the disposal of any people who chose to come to America and avail themselves of the chances it afforded. The effect of this liberality has been to build up enormously the population of the United States at the cost of depreciating the quality of its citizenship. It has increased the volume of national wealth, but it has resulted in the concentration of the control of that wealth in a comparatively few hands. And, finally, while it was because of its affluence, in natural opportunities that the country attracted the great flood of immigrants that have come in the last fifty years, that wealth no longer exists free for all, but has passed now into private ownership.

Accordingly, the time has come when the Nation must conserve for its own people what is left of the great riches with which it has been endowed. So far as the European peoples are concerned, this is not a situation wholly devoid of promise and of advantage. For Europe has indeed its own grave social and economic problems. But will those problems ever be solved if the answer to them on the part of the European worker shall be a flight from his own country to a richer one? We must all, individuals and nations, recognize the fact that life sets up a succession of problems, and that they are only to be righteously disposed of by grappling with and overcoming them. To run away from a menacing situation does not remove the menace, and in the end does not contribute to the self-respect or the ultimate advantage of the fugitive.

A very distinguished European statesman has been quoted within two or three days as saying that if the United States removed all restrictions from immigration there would be no people left in Europe of the working class ten years from now. That may have been, and probably is, an exaggeration, but it is perfectly apparent that the United States is not serving either itself or Europe in tempting away from their natural allegiance, and divorcing from their normal activities, industrious working people; through whose efforts alone order, renewed prosperity, and permanent social well-being can be assured to the nations of the Old World.

ADVOCATES of world peace do their cause a genuine disservice when they refuse to admit the possibility of future war. Holding fast to the ideal of a warless world is only part of the task of the idealist. His real, creative achievement is to build machinery for peace in the midst of a far from peaceful society. That such machinery, after centuries of strife,

can be erected in a few weeks or months is, however desirable, not altogether likely. To be rid of war, society, doubtless, will be obliged to persist in the same organized struggle that it has put forth against other social evils.

Most plans for peace, singularly enough, cease to operate immediately war is declared. They are designed, primarily, as preventive measures. As such expedients they are deserving of the most aggressive support. But prevention failing, they are, for the most part, futile to bring the war to a more speedy end. Up to the moment of a declaration of war there remains the chance that the arbitration of the conference table will succeed. Once the conference fails, the conference room is abandoned and there is small hope that its influence can be exerted when the issue has been taken to the field.

The proposal for universal mobilization in time of war, which The Christian Science Monitor has been supporting, is a preventive measure. But, more than that, it does not cease to operate when prevention fails. In two rather definite ways universal mobilization in time of war would work to re-establish peace.

In the first place, universal mobilization would eliminate the waste, the delay, the myriad inefficiencies all of which work to prolong the war, when the commercial interests are allowed to dicker for a price over every item of the material necessary for the war's prosecution. How much the last war would have been cut short had the Government of the United States been able to deal with its material resources in the same summary fashion that it dealt with its youth is a difficult question to answer. Military authorities, however, stand in virtual agreement that the outcome would have been considerably hastened had universal mobilization been made effective at the outbreak of the war.

Then, in another way, universal mobilization would hasten to end a war once begun. There is little doubt that where war profits are huge and uncurbed, there are powerful interests who look with regret upon the possible end of such a harvest period. It has been frequently demonstrated that from such sources there emanated, in the last war, many of the battle-cries of "On to Berlin!"

and "A fight to the finish!" With profits piling higher each day that the fighting continued, one could hardly expect the owners of these enterprises to be in the forefront of agitators of peace.

Universal mobilization, however, reverses the tables. Every day the fighting continues means just one day more of financial sacrifice. Desire for peace thus becomes cumulative. A few weeks of profitless enterprise might be tolerated. But let the weeks pass into months and there is little doubt that the powerful financial interests of the country, wearied with business without dividends, would join with the men in the trenches in demanding a speedy return to the conference-table.

It is altogether possible, with all the schemes for peace, that wars will come. But take the profit out of war, mobilize capital and industry along with the men, make fighting a matter of war rations in Wall Street quite as much as in the trenches, and the prospect of a war of long duration will become exceedingly unlikely.

IN EUROPE most republics have been born of military disaster. Switzerland and Portugal are the only exceptions that come to thought, and the closing foreign policy of the Portuguese monarchy was not brilliant. As long as kings are successful as military leaders, their crowns are safe enough, but let them lose a campaign and sign a humiliating peace and at once they become unpopular. After the disaster at Sedan the present French Republic was proclaimed. Failure in the field ended the imperial régimes in Germany, Russia and Austria. Had not the King of Italy been personally associated with the allied victory his throne would hardly have survived the Fascist revolution. The Spanish military reverses in Morocco have shaken the monarchy quite seriously, and though the crowns of Hungary and Bulgaria have been retained in theory, their authority is largely fictitious. On the continent there is hardly a throne that would be secure after a defeat except perhaps the Dutch and Belgian.

The change in Greece from a monarchy to a republic is, therefore, a natural consequence of the military disaster last year in Anatolia. In the summer of 1922 there appeared on this page an article describing the budding republican movement in Greece, and it caused some protests from former residents in Athens who, during their earlier sojourn, had failed to note any republican sentiment. But as the campaign in Asia Minor dragged on, without much hope of successful conclusion, the demand for a change in régime grew stronger. When the military collapse came, the ruler who was held responsible was deposed by the disappointed army officers and a number of his ministers were executed. And yet only a few years earlier King Constantine had been a national hero, having led the country to a victory and having added to its domain.

His son, King George II, who succeeded him, had no such claims to popularity. When forced to leave the country he said he had been more of a prisoner in the royal palace than a ruler. He had in his favor only his personal relationship with the reigning house of England and his marriage to a Rumanian princess. Being a nephew of the former German Kaiser helped him very little in the eyes of the world at large and hurt him considerably with the French. His departure caused no serious protests.

The only real hope for a continuation of the monarchy in Greece lay in the temporary return of the former Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos. While also favorable to a republic in theory, he doubted the wisdom of a change, at least without a direct consultation of the people. With Great Britain, in particular, he seemed to think it easier to continue the old close relations under a monarchical form of government, but after vainly trying to unite enough political factions to form a government on that basis, he left the country at the end of last month. The National Assembly thereupon voted to depose the Sonderburg-Glücksburg dynasty and proclaimed a republic. This decision has now been ratified by the country at large.

Since the defeat in Asia Minor the mainstay of the Greek republican movement has been the army. How much it has been able to influence the popular vote is hard to say, but it is significant that martial law should be required on the morrow of the plebiscite. It looks as if the new republic would be started under distinctly military auspices, though these may be necessary only during the period of transition. After twelve years of more or less continuous warfare Greece needs a period of calm. Its territorial gains ought to be sufficient for the present. The Pan-Hellenist program was too ambitious for immediate realization.

ANOTHER break has occurred in the long line of illustrious pastors of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., caused by the resignation of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis from the pastorate held by him for almost a quarter of a century. In the pulpit so long occupied by the illustrious Beecher, Dr. Hillis proved himself always a forceful and courageous defender of the faith. Compelled at last to relinquish his office, he yields his place in the front ranks of Christian soldiers and leaders with the knowledge that he has employed, according to his lights and his ability, all his faculties and all his powers for the betterment of his fellow men.

Some other chosen spokesman will follow, in the natural course of events, as the champion of the cause Dr. Hillis and his illustrious predecessors have defended. Who this will be has not yet been decided, so far as known. The call will be a wide one, no doubt, in the desire to choose from those who may appear available a leader equipped to carry on the work along the lines which have been so long followed. In these days when those who sit under even the great pulpit orators may sometimes be inclined to withhold that unquestioned

acceptance of doctrinal teachings which was yielded to the leaders of religious thought a half century or less ago, achievement is not so frequent or so spectacular as in times past. For this reason there are fewer Beechers, fewer Talmages, fewer orators with the fire and eloquence of Gunaus, or the persuasiveness of Moody.

It need not be presumed that the power and prestige of the Protestant churches is waning. Probably quite the contrary is the fact. But perhaps partly because there is lacking that great personal leadership which was once deemed essential to church organization, there has grown up a greater tendency on the part of individuals to expect less in the matter of direction and interpretation. Independence in religious thought has thus advanced, and this evidently without detracting from the welfare and happiness of communicants.

In the natural course of events there will appear, no doubt, those preachers and teachers who, by their eloquence and zeal, will attract to themselves those who admire and applaud their methods either as orators or interpreters. The temptation is to rely upon those with a clearer vision than we believe ourselves to possess to formulate and expound our professions and our creeds. So long as humanity yields to this more or less innocuous subterfuge there will be chosen those truly conscientious leaders ready and willing to serve as such.

YES, there are still some hansoms and other horse-drawn cabs left in New York City, and they are filling — who will dispute it? — their rightful place. In the midst of the rush and turmoil of the city's daily activities, certain ones of the citizens yet prefer to summon a hack and drive in leisurely fashion to their destination rather than to jump into a taxi and be whirled along the highways at a mile every two or three minutes. And, of course, this being the case, there remain also members of the original cab-driver class, who cling undeviatingly to their old-time work and scorn the emoluments of the more remunerative and newer mode of transport. There are always, in every age and clime, those whose affection for the past and for the activities of the past constitute them a bond of union with that past and make of them a glorious example of faithfulness to ideals and loyalty to that which stands in their thought as the right and the true.

And this class which represents the past represents also in striking measure the stanch honor of a former generation. "Oh, yes," replied a jehu just the other day, in response to a question regarding his clients both of days gone by and of today, "I've had lots of prominent people, but I couldn't give you their names. That would be betraying a confidence." There may be a certain excitement about the present-day taxicab driver's life. There may be, and there is undoubtedly, a wonderful exhilaration about speeding along the streets, filled with traffic, at twenty-five miles an hour as *against* shall we say, the six of the old horse-drawn vehicle, but there is a dignity which the latter possesses that no taxicab can ever hope to emulate.

It is no wonder that even a concerted effort on the part of the taxicab companies of New York City failed to drive the horse cabs from their stands in front of the Waldorf-Astoria and Plaza hotels, for these cabs constitute, as it has been said, the old guard of a glorious past. They represent something more than mere cabs, and as such they are entitled to, and doubtless will continue to receive, their due meed as reward for their love of that which has largely passed away.

Editorial Notes

INCONTOVERTIBLE was the statement made in defense of the United States prohibition law by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in the course of an address delivered at the organization dinner of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand held in New York City. Mr. Stone, it might be stated incidentally, represents an army of some 90,000 reliable citizens who are implicitly intrusted with the lives and property of millions of human beings using the railways, and his opinion must, therefore, obviously carry weight. He said: "I am sure the wildest exponents of the theory of personal liberty would not agree that one of the engineers I represent should have the right to exercise his personal liberty and take two or three drinks before starting from the terminal with the limited train."

WHEN it is recalled for how many years the desirability of access to the River Mersey on the south side of Liverpool, England, has been recognized, there seems no reason, now that a necessary strip of land has become available to the City Council, why a promenade along this bank should not soon become an actuality. There never would need to be any doubt as to its popularity, because from this locality there is a view over the river at its widest point, that takes in as far as the mountains of northern Wales. Should the project go through to completion, the wondrous sunsets, too, which Turner loved so well to paint, will awaken in the thoughts of thousands, who have never been classed as artists, visions, before undreamed of, of the ideal and the beautiful.

READERS of the London newspaper that recently published a picture of a robust-looking man, dressed as a hunter and surrounded with many wolf skins, whom it described as "a farmer of St. Louis, Mo., who, pestered by marauding wolves, went out and killed seven," will hardly carry away from their perusal an illuminating constructive view. As one comment on the item, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, intimates, the only wolf which St. Louisans are bravely fighting is the one—not confined to the State of Missouri—which they are trying to keep from their doors. The question arises which would be the easier to find, a farmer of St. Louis, or a wolf prowling about that city's streets.

The South American Prospect

By STEPHEN BONSAL

VIII

AS ELSEWHERE, so in Latin America, the story of communications is the measure and standard of progress. South of Panama, as elsewhere, the powers of reactionary revolution are always arrayed against means of communication upon which the transmission of information and intelligence depend. No country was in the field earlier than Colombia, and there unfortunately, every political upheaval destroyed the communicating wires as fast as they were stretched. Speaking of the period 1876-77, Dr. Pinzon, director-general of Colombian telegraph, in an official report, said: "During this period the telegraph was barely kept alive because the revolutionists, reasoning well that the telegraph constituted the most powerful instrument of the Government to suppress them, had set out to completely destroy the service. They smashed to pieces the apparatus and the batteries, rolled up the wires and burned them, using the wooden posts for their campfires, and the insulation as drinking cups."

Wonderful public spirit and tenacity was shown here as in other revolution-infested regions by those who repaired the wreckage resulting from chronic political turmoil. The Central and South American Telegraph Company, the progenitor of the All Americas system, was the pioneer in the cable field, securing a concession in 1881 and building a submarine telegraph line from Panama to Buenaventura and then on to Callao.

In Brazil down to 1851 the slow working and wholly unsatisfactory optical telegraph was not displaced. Curiously enough modern telegraph lines were introduced to prevent the illegal landing of smuggled slaves from Africa, and many and serious were the disappointments experienced before a successful demonstration of electrical transmission was achieved. The war with Paraguay cost Brazil \$250,000,000, but some think it was cheap because it developed the telegraph system with great rapidity, and it is claimed that in this war, for the first time, the telegraph lines were carried right up to the front with the advance columns.

Of course, in none of the South American countries having an extensive seacoast, was the need of rapid telegraphic communication between the important commercial cities felt more deeply than in Brazil, where the Atlantic Ocean forms the natural boundary on the east and on the north, for a distance of 5000 miles from the frontier of Dutch Guiana to the boundary of Uruguay.

A wireless system for the Amazon regions was contracted for in 1902, and the stations were erected by Americans in 1905. Now the Radio Company of Brazil has a concession to install and operate high power radio stations for the purpose of securing direct communication with both America and Europe. It runs for forty-five years and grants no monopoly or special privileges of any kind, in this sense being a very long stride in advance over the English concession of 1870 with regard to submarine cables. The Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, a most distinguished guest at the Philadelphia Centennial, after hearing the human voice over the telephone, went home with the purpose of introducing the new instrument of convenient civilization in every city and hamlet of his Empire, but in this innovation, as with many others, he was not successful in overcoming the passive resistance of the official class.

Little headway was made until 1880, when Theodore Vail, who did so much for communications in the United States, took the matter in charge and, in creating the Continental Telephone Company, planted the seed from which sprang not only the extensive telephone service in Brazil today, but also the excellent services that are enjoyed in many other Latin American countries. According to the official statistics of 1921 there are 85,000 telephones in service in Brazil today.

In Argentina modern communications were introduced by President Sarmiento, long Minister in Washington, who was one of the first to recognize that the commercial and industrial expansion of his country demanded a system of rapid telegraphic communication. In his haste Sarmiento was not held back by red tape and he was on one occasion charged with using appropriations provided for other purposes to carry out his favorite project. Questioned by a congressman as to his authority for using in the telegraph field funds that had been appropriated for the construction of bridges and roads, he answered, "I am building a bridge that will tame the ocean and a road that will traverse the trackless deserts." How excellently well his program has been carried out is contained in a recent admission of the director-general of telegraphs, in which he admitted "that the lines in Patagonia are in a deplorable condition"; but after all, the wonderful thing is that there should be telegraph lines in Patagonia! The progress in the telephone service can be summarized by saying that, according to the official report of 1920, there were 111,000 telephones in Argentina, or about 42 per cent of all the instruments in use in South America. As to the land wires, they aggregated 269,000 kilometers, transmitting 11,000,000 telegrams, and the revenue accruing, for some reason estimated in francs, is given as 36,000,000.

While the progress in communications which I have here outlined in a somewhat fragmentary way has been remarkable, there is still much slack to be taken up. While the United States has 34,000,000 miles of wire, or 30 per cent of the telephone and telegraph service of the world, South America has barely 1½ per cent of the whole. And while the United States has 63 per cent of the world telephones, South America has less than 1.38 per cent of the total.

The Real China

BENEATH the political effervescence, which features China in the news, there is a genuinely progressive nation, according to Charles K. Edmunds, until recently president of Canton Christian College. "While China," he declares in the Chinese Students' Weekly, "is not entirely free from faults, the present condition in which she finds herself is by no means entirely the result of her own actions or defects, but has been very largely imposed by unscrupulous actions of other powers. It is my firm conviction that if today we could secure the adoption of the policy on the part of all concerned, 'Hands Off China Except to Help,' the Chinese would be able in due time to solve their own problems. But it is only fair to allow China the same measure of time which we ourselves required in solving the problems of state rights versus federal control. The so-called chaotic condition of China and her backwardness have been over-emphasized in the press of America under the instigation of Japanese propagandists. From an intimate knowledge of conditions in China, I would venture the assertion that economically and commercially China is probably today more normal than any other large nation, and in spite of the political differences which exist she is today more homogeneous even politically than any equal aggregate population to be found anywhere in the world."